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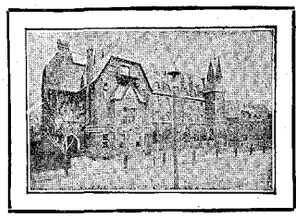

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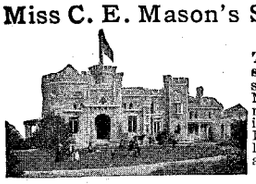

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

THE PRESIDENT ON NATIONAL CONTROL OF THE TRUSTS.

WIDESPREAD approval of the President's demand for national control of the trusts is manifested by the press, mingled with notes of disapproval from those who are advocating some other remedy, and from those who think the trusts are all right and should not be disturbed. One of the approving papers is the New York *Press* (Rep.), which is a stout champion of the Dingley tariff, and which opposes the suggestion of touching the trusts through a reduction of tariff schedules. It indorses the President's plan most heartily, and declares that "not since the nation hearkened to the words of the great emancipator has a Chief Magistrate of the United States delivered to the American people a message of greater present concern and of more enduring importance."

The President outlined his plan in his speech at Providence last Saturday as follows:

"The immediate need in dealing with trusts is to place them under the real, not nominal, control of some sovereign to which, as its creature, the trusts shall owe allegiance and in whose courts the sovereign's orders may with certainty be enforced. This is not the case with the ordinary so-called trusts to-day, for the trust is a large state corporation, generally doing business in other States also, and often with a tendency to monopoly.

"Such a trust is an artificial creature not wholly responsible to or controllable by any legislature, nor wholly subject to the jurisdiction of any one court. Some governmental sovereign must be given full power over these artificial, and very powerful, corporate beings. In my judgment, this sovereign must be the national Government. When it has been given full power, then this full power can be used to control any evil influence, exactly as the Government is now using the power conferred upon it under the Sherman anti-trust law.

"Even when the full power has been conferred it would be highly undesirable to attempt too much or to begin by stringent legislation. The mechanism of modern business is as delicate and complicated as it is vast, and nothing would be more productive of evil to all of us, and especially to those least well off in this world's goods, than ignorant meddling with this mechanism—above all, if the meddling were done in a spirit of class or sectional rancor. It is desirable that the power should be possessed by the nation, but it is quite as desirable that the power should be exercised with moderation and self-restraint.

"The first exercise of that power should be the securing of publicity among all great corporations doing an interstate business. The publicity, tho non-inquisitorial, should be real and thorough as to all important facts with which the public has concern. The full light of day is a great discourager of evil. Such publicity would by itself tend to cure the evils of which there is just complaint, and where the alleged evils are imaginary it would tend to show that such was the case. When publicity was attained it would then be possible to see what further should be done in the way of regulation."

"President Roosevelt is right," believes the Pittsburg *Gazette* (Rep.), and the Pittsburg *Dispatch* (Ind. Rep.) remarks:

"Those who have professed alarm lest the President, by an incautious policy, should unsettle the business of the country can now realize how absurd were their forebodings. Not even the extreme defenders of organized capital can find fault with this admirable and temperate address. . . . This policy, coupled with a firm determination to enforce existing laws as well as those which may be enacted, will satisfy the nation that the President is right upon the trust issue. At the same time the pursuance of this program should not alarm any interests engaged in legitimate business and should not, therefore, have any but the most beneficial effects upon the business situation. The salient features of the policy are that it proposes to make a beginning at the right place, that the progress of the movement is to be marked by the utmost caution and the most punctilious regard for the interests of all, but that the aim sought, the subjection of trusts to national authority and regulation, is none the less to be pursued, patiently yet persistently, until the perfect solution is found."

An important point is raised by Representative Newlands of Nevada, however, who declares that the President and his party are not in harmony on the trust question. One strong Republican paper that evidently is not in harmony with him is the New York *Sun*, which quotes part of the President's speech and then goes on to class him with Bryan, Debs, and Job Harriman. To quote:

"Altho Mr. Bryan has frequently expressed the opinion that such a constitutional amendment may be necessary, the Democratic platform of 1900, on which he and Mr. Stevenson ran against McKinley and Roosevelt, did not venture so far as to propose that extreme method.

"The revision of the Constitution, however, to enlarge the powers of the federal Government over the business of the country, was specifically demanded in 1900 by the platform of the Social-Democrats, on which stood Eugene V. Debs, of Illinois, and Job Harriman, of California, as that party's candidates for President and Vice-President."

The plan is criticized from another point of view by the New York *World* (Ind. Dem.), which observes:

"Supervision, if honest and efficient, might prevent those violations of the interstate commerce law which are not so common. But the people are oppressed and robbed through the power of monopolies arbitrarily to raise prices above the natural and reasonable limit. The most of them obtain their power through the tariff, which prevents, and are meant to prevent, any outside competition, and which promotes combinations to end competition at home. Certain schedules, in the language of the Iowa Republican platform, 'afford shelter for monopoly.' Supervision would not remove this legal shelter. And the whole tenor of the President's speeches is that the tariff must not be 'disturbed.'"

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WAR ON THE MOROS.

NO great amount of objection is raised by our newspapers to the proposed military subjugation of the Moros of Mindanao. The first armed collision with them, last April, it will be recalled, aroused so much protest in this country from those who wanted no more war in the Philippines that the President ordered the military operations to be suspended and negotiations tried. But the Moros, it seems, took this as a confession of weakness, and have been harassing the American outposts so frequently that General Chaffee thinks they ought to be taught a lesson. The President has accordingly given his permission, and war news is to be expected from Mindanao.

It will be a "service to humanity and progress" to subdue these "fanatical and warlike Mohammedan Malays," declares the Boston *Journal;* and the Chicago *Tribune*, which recommended last April that the Moros be let alone, now says:

"The only way to reach a cordial understanding with the fractious Moros is to thrash them thoroughly. They will respect the persons who administer the thrashing and will become good fellows. Gentle, pacific arguments the Moros misinterpret. They see in them evidence of weakness or timidity and become more actively hostile. General Chaffee has at his command troops enough to teach in a short, sharp campaign the Moros who are now on the warpath that there will be no rest for the wicked until an American soldier will be able to travel anywhere in Mindanao without fear of molestation."

A blow "so prompt, so sharp, and so severe that it will never be forgotten" is recommended by the New York *Mail and Express*, which goes on to say:

"The benevolent individuals who hold conferences at summer resorts and confuse war with ping-pong and pink teas will probably be shocked at the results. The facts that American pack-trains are being attacked and each American soldier on outpost duty is nightly in danger of death at the hands of Mohammedan fanatics do not affect their theory that our national duty is to coddle instead of chastising the Sultan of Bacolod and all other mischief-makers in the island. It is well that the men in the field and the men in Washington who have the ordering of affairs during the coming months are of a different temper.

"There will be fighting, and hard fighting, in Mindanao. Chaffee has asked leave to begin an active campaign, and leave has been granted, as it should have been. The Moros will be fierce foes. Men with minds filled with a houri-lined paradise, gained more easily by the killing of Christians than in any other way, are always hard to conquer. The extreme of folly would be to temporize with such enemies. They will likely prove to be the worst that our soldiers have encountered in the archipelago. Their pacification will not be accomplished quickly or by any means save the hard, harsh argument of aggressive warfare. The campaign of Chaffee will begin none too soon."

The anti-expansionist papers make little objection to the proposed campaign. About the only paper that offers much opposition is the Philadelphia *North American*, which says:

"All authorities have agreed from the first that a war with the Moros was especially to be avoided. They are a savage, fanatical people, who paid scant attention to Spain's claims of ownership of their territory. President McKinley was so anxious to conciliate them that General Bates was authorized to make treaties with some of their sultans, pay them regular subsidies, and recognize polygamy and slavery as tribal rights. It was in spite of President Roosevelt's emphatic warning against aggressive action that General Davis and Colonel Baldwin precipitated the first real trouble. Since then the situation has been going from bad to worse, and another war is imminent because, it is said, the Moros must be taught to recognize the sovereignty of the United States.

"Spain early appreciated the difficulty of establishing its authority over these Mohammedan tribes, and abandoned the attempt. Its claim of dominion over them was the hollowest sort of pretense. Except for an occasional effort to put down piracy on the seas, it was well satisfied to let them alone. But our American soldiers have nothing else to do just now, and rather relish the prospect of some more fighting. So the cry of 'sovereignty' is raised—a sovereignty which Spain could not bequeath to the United States because she had never established it, and which must be based on conquest pure and simple. In the end, after the necessary number of Moros shall have been killed, these Mohammedan tribes will have been converted from their indifference to American rule and will remain our most dangerous subjects, and all because of the egregious blunders and reckless haste of two or three officers who chose to disregard the cautious policy laid by President McKinley in our relations with these savage tribes."

DOES EXPANSION PAY?

"NOW that we are in the business of owning islands, it is interesting and necessary to keep track of their value to us, from the point of view of what we have to sell and what we need to buy." Thus says Mr. Walter J. Ballard in a letter in the New York *Sun*, in which he shows by tables that "ownership does pay, and it pays well." Porto Rico's purchases of us, he says, exclusive of government supplies, during 1902 (the fiscal year ending June 30), amount to $10,719,444, which exceed those of 1897, when we did not own the island, by $8,730,556; the amount purchased then being $1,988,888. Mr. Ballard continues:

"Further, in view of the fact that money paid to members of our family is not lost, as it would be if paid to some other family, it is seen that ownership pays, in that our purchases from Porto Rico in 1902 were $8,297,422, as against $2,181,024 in 1897, an increase in 1902 over 1897 of 280 per cent.

"The 1902 trade of Porto Rico with outsiders was $2,406,617 imports against $4,592,505 exports, giving the island a favorable balance of trade of $2,185,888 for the year. This is a first-class result for a (practically) only four-year-old business. What the island did in this direction under Spanish domination cuts no figure beside what its people are doing now under the Stars and Stripes.

"Now, let us turn to the Philippines and see how we are coming out:

In 1902 we sold	$5,261,867
In 1897 we sold	94,597

"The sales of 1902 exceed those of 1897 by $5,167,270, or fifty-four times as much. The main items in these sales, exclusive of government supplies, were:

	1902.	1897.
Iron and steel manufactures	$957,342	$9,036
Malt liquors	466,404	663
Breadstuffs	435,444	10,068
Manufactures of wood	418,806	393
Hay	358,816	....

"Our purchases from the Philippines (also money not paid to outsiders) compare as follows:

1902	$6,612,700
1897	4,383,740

"The increase over 1897 is $2,228,960, or fifty per cent. increase, national savings.

"Hawaii is also a profitable branch office of ours:

In 1902 we sold Hawaii	$19,000,000
In 1897 we sold Hawaii	4,690,075

"The increase in 1902 over 1897 is $14,309,925, or 330 per cent. Turn to the other side of the ledger page and consider our purchases from Hawaii. The figures for 1900 are given, as those for 1902 are not available:

1900	$24,700,429
1897	13,687,799"

The figures for the three colonies show that in 1902 they purchased of us $34,971,311 and in 1897 $6,773,560, an increase of $28,197,751. On the other hand, the amount of sales to the United States in 1902 was $39,610,551 and in 1897 $20,252,563, an increase of $19,357,988. This with the increase of sales for 1902 amounts to $47,555,739; "one year's trade balance in favor of ownership."

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THE JOHNSON-HANNA DUEL IN OHIO.

WHILE the Ohio legislature is meeting in "extraordinary session" to frame a municipal code for the cities of the State, Mayor Tom Johnson, of Cleveland, and Senator Hanna, of the same city, will make the session still more extraordinary, it is said, by making it a battleground for the advancement of their political interests. Senator Hanna is the Republican leader in Ohio, and the Republican legislature has taken a hand in the government of Toledo, Cleveland, and other Democratic cities to such an extent that the state supreme court, as told in these columns July 26, declared the legislation unconstitutional. That decision was considered a victory for Mayor Johnson and Mayor Jones, of Toledo, over Senator Hanna. Now the Republican legislature comes together to enact a new code to cover all the cities of the State, and if this new code appears to interfere unduly with "home rule" in the cities, Mayor Johnson will have an issue on which he may try to swing Ohio into the Democratic column, and thereby, it is hinted, swing Mr. Johnson into line for the Democratic presidential nomination.

The Baltimore *Sun* hits off the situation thus:

"The Hon. Tom Johnson may be as 'eccentric' as the defenders of corporations represent him, but he is not a quitter. He has recently won a notable victory for his cheap-fare street-railway project. Flushed with this triumph, he will go to Columbus when the legislature meets in extra session and make a fight for the right of Ohio towns to impose upon corporations the measure of taxation which their resources seem to warrant. It is understood that Mr. Hanna will also go to Columbus, that he will 'establish headquarters' there, and, if the fates are kind to him, dig the political grave of Mayor Johnson for all time. It will be a contest that will gladden the hearts of all who love combats to a finish between the heavy-weights of the political prize ring. Mr. Hanna is confident of his ability to defeat Mayor Johnson and to put an end to his heartless schemes to make the corporations pay taxes in the same proportion as other owners of real estate and personal property. But it is whispered that there are Republicans in Ohio who sympathize—secretly, perhaps—with the mayor of Cleveland, and that they will not rally to Mr. Hanna's support when the legislature meets in extra session. It is intimated that Senator Foraker, who has never been a very warm admirer of Mr. Hanna, altho of the same political faith, is encouraging the growth among Republicans of revolutionary notions about the taxation of corporations. The situation is novel and interesting. It is a pity that Mr. Hanna should have to exert himself in the dog-days to overthrow that arch-enemy of corporations, the resourceful and audacious Johnson. But the Ohio Senator does not spare himself in the cause of his friends. He is in the saddle, all booted and spurred, and the din of battle will soon be heard in the Buckeye State. The downtrodden corporations have a stout champion in Senator Marcus Alonzo Hanna."

The Johnson "boom" is treated with levity by the Philadelphia *Press*, which says:

"The habitual platform on which this Tom Johnson makes his campaigns is five-cent fares on his own trolley lines and three-cent fares on everybody else's road. But the platform is going to be enlarged for presidential purposes. Everything that causes anybody the least inconvenience, from poverty to the mumps, is to be done away with; all the babies are to get new nursing-bottles; pink sunbonnets will be made to grow on the fence-posts, and the octopus is to be really and truly killed. There is to be no more monkeying with things; Tomjohnsonry is to take the place of tomfoolery.

"This is the great news that comes from the West, and Tom Johnson himself will be along after a while to confirm the glad tidings. There is no place on earth where it will be received with such joy as in Johnstown, where the original Tom Johnson man from Kansas City will find a claimant for the title in the Hon. Warren Worth Bailey, who will make his laurels look like withered leaves. The Tom Johnson boom has spent many quiet days and nights in Johnstown in the past few years. It was beginning to show itself a little when Kansas City had to get up a noise about it.

"So the whole thing is out. Tom Johnson is to be put on the track where Bryan has failed. We may expect a great racket while the Democrats east of the Alleghany

ALL THAT'S LEFT FOR HIM.
—*The Boston Herald.*

A NEARBY DINGLEY EXPERIMENT.
—*The Philadelphia Record.*

PUZZLE: Find Cuba's finish if she is given as much rope as she wants.
—*The Chicago Record-Herald.*

CARTOON GLIMPSES OF CUBA.

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Mountains are putting up their shutters and barricading their doors."

ENGLAND CAPTURED BY THE BOER GENERALS.

THE enthusiastic welcome that the British Government and people gave Generals Botha, De Wet, and De la Rey during their recent visit in England brings from the American press many expressions of heightened regard for all concerned. Such magnanimity on both sides, it is agreed, has seldom been seen in the world's history. Indeed, the Nashville *Banner*, the Richmond *Times*, and several other Southern papers remark upon the decided contrast between Britain's treatment of the Boers and the treatment accorded the South at the close of our Civil War. The three Boer generals who had assisted at so many British discomfitures were welcomed upon their arrival by Lord Kitchener and Earl Roberts, they were feasted and féted, cheered through the streets of London as if they were British commanders home from British triumphs, and were entertained by the King and Queen on board the royal yacht with marked graciousness and complimentary speeches. The generals received all these attentions in an equally kind and generous spirit. "They must needs be strong and determined men who can maintain such a war as the Boers kept up for so many months," says the Detroit *Tribune*, but "they must be equally strong who can accept the issue cheerfully when it is against them." And the Atlanta *Journal* adds that their visit will prove of real service to the Boer people. It says:

HOW THE BOER GENERALS DINED WITH KING EDWARD.
—*The Chicago Journal.*

"By their visit to Great Britain and King Edward these men who hold the unbroken confidence and love of their countrymen will increase greatly their ability to be of service to the Boers in their hour of defeat.

"They will, doubtless, be influential in securing even more liberal treatment of the brave people who are now at Great Britain's mercy than has already been promised.

"The restoration of complete peace and good-will in South Africa seems likely to be accomplished much sooner than seemed possible a little while ago. Then a return of prosperity in that stricken country will speedily follow."

Most of the papers attribute the hearty British welcome to the admiration that a magnanimous conqueror feels for an intrepid foe; but two papers, the Detroit *Free Press* and the Omaha *World-Herald*, have different explanations. Says *The Free Press*:

"A plausible explanation is that the average Englishman is so rejoiced at the proclamation of peace that he is ready to embrace any and all included within its terms. It would be a more gratifying interpretation of the remarkable event to say that the Anglo-Saxon race as represented in our ancestral people have decided that the principles of Christian charity shall no longer be trampled upon; but there is nothing upon which to hang a justification. England is jubilant because the most irksome and threatening of her modern undertakings has been accomplished. The tensity of dread is relaxed, and we are getting the reaction."

The World-Herald believes the welcome a proof that the war was unpopular in England, a view that is certainly a new one in this country. It says:

"The cordiality of their reception proves again how unpopular and distasteful the war was to the common mass of the English people. In their eyes these generals and their fellow-officers were the real heroes all through the war, as they were in the eyes of the world at large. And it would seem as if the common people were trying to make up to them in vocal plaudits for the injustice inflicted upon them and their nation by the cabinet and by the fortunes of war.

"Were it not for this sentiment we do not think that the leaders in England would be so quick to show honor to those whom but lately they represented as little better than semi-civilized chieftains. We do not know the private opinion that Lord Kitchener and Lord Roberts entertained concerning the moral character of the war. They may have been sincere when they went down to Southampton to be the first to shake hands with the Boer generals when they stepped off the ship. But we do not think that Joseph Chamberlain was sincere. The only reason he was there was that he desired to ingratiate himself with that large element which had condemned the war and whose sympathies were always with the Boers to the point of disloyalty. The participation of British leaders in the welcome accorded to their late foes is a concession to those who made up what was the anti-war party.

"Of course national pride and patriotism and the habit of shouting for victorious generals back from the field would have assured demonstrations on the return of Roberts and of Kitchener. But the British people were also ready to honor the real heroes of the war, and they have done it."

GAMBLING AT SARATOGA.

SARATOGA is said to have regained a great part of its old popularity this year, simultaneously with a carnival of gambling that has attracted wide attention. One expert of the betting-ring at Saratoga figures that two million dollars a day is wagered there on the horse-races. With this for a text the New York *World* says:

"In the twenty-two days of the racing, then, the hazards will have amounted to $44,000,000. According to the reports for 1900, it would take the tables at Monte Carlo about ten years to yield this total, under the contributions of a whole world of gamblers by profession and by curiosity.

"It is to be remembered, however, that the Saratoga wagers are made up of money the larger part of which is used over and over. At the end of the season a few owners of horses will be posted as heavy winners, and there will be stories, more or less authentic, of lucky 'hits' by inconsequent bettors. As a mass, the track frequenters will go away with their proportionate fortunes distributed about as before the meeting. Some will have paid a little for their experience and excitement; others will have got these things with a small bonus.

"In what other line of venture could so much capital be turned over daily for three weeks to do so little of enduring purpose?"

A similar feeling is experienced by the editor of the New York *Evening Journal*, who moralizes in the following vein:

"Here are the plain facts about legal gambling at race-tracks. These facts ought to receive attention by legislators: The rich men want to enjoy for themselves the pleasure of gambling, and they want plenty of company in the gambling excitement. That is one reason why they pervert the law and make race-gambling legal. In the second place, the owners of race-horses want big stakes to race for. They want the public to help pay the expenses of their sport. Admissions to the track would not suffice to supply the purses. The money comes from the bookmakers. A hundred bookmakers pay one hundred dollars per day each for the privilege of skinning the public at the race-track. Thus the bookmakers contribute ten thousand dollars per day to the amusement of the race-horse owners. Thus the small clerk is tempted to rob his employer. Thus gambling made legal for the pleasure of a few rich men impoverishes a great many poor men, and demoralizes entire communities.

"There is no doubt that steps should be taken by the community to compel the rich gentlemen who crave the excitement of gambling and horse-racing to do their horse-racing and gambling at their own expense. They should not be permitted at their race-tracks to violate the laws and encourage men to be-

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come defaulters and thieves of other kinds in order to reduce the expense of their own vicious pleasures. This legalizing of gambling for the sake of the rich is simply one of the many proofs that laws can not stand in this country when they interfere with the rich man's pleasure. The poor man confined to the city must not gamble, and he must not drink on Sunday. The rich man can drink on Sunday at his club or hotel. He can gamble to his heart's content on his race-track. He can even pull in his poorer fellows and set them to gambling also, when their losses can be applied to his noble sport of horse-racing.

"We venture to predict that before very many years the bookmaker or other gambler, whether of high or low degree, will be imprisoned for race-track gambling as other gamblers are now imprisoned who lack the cloak of 'respectable sport' and the indorsement of the racing aristocracy."

THE STRUGGLE FOR THE WESTERN RANGE.

FOR ten years there has been intermittently raging an "irrepressible conflict" between cattlemen and sheepmen for the possession of the grazing lands of the great West. In the duration of this war it is estimated that 600,000 sheep, valued at $2,400,000, have been killed, and thousands of dollars' worth of sheep-range equipment, wagons, and supplies have been destroyed. Nor has the blood of sheep alone been spilled. A stockman in Colorado declares that the homicides resulting from the war number five hundred a year.

The last season, says the San Francisco *Call*, has been the most fatal in the history of the range:

"On June 30, the settlers in the north end of Grant County, Oregon, armed with Winchesters, surrounded all the large herds of sheep on the range and killed them all. In Bear Valley in the same State, the settlers shot all the range sheep and killed the teams and pack-horses of the herders and their dogs. Two men were also shot. Near Black Canyon, in the same State, masked horsemen held up the herders and killed all their sheep. . . . A news despatch from Pendleton says that in addition to these larger exploits shooting affrays between stockmen are of daily occurrence, in the strife for occupancy of the public range which belongs to one as much as to another. At Lander, Wyo., on July 24, a band of one hundred and fifty men, masked and mounted, killed the herders of several thousand sheep and slaughtered all the animals. In addition to the several thousand sheep slaughtered, sixty-five thousand sheep were left without herders or dogs, and scattered off the range into the barren mountains, where they soon starved to death or were destroyed by wild animals. July 28, several thousand sheep were slaughtered by riflemen on the range south of Pendleton, Ore. The attacking party appeared in the evening dusk, and after driving the herders off killed the herds. On the same day at Grand Junction, Colo., twelve masked men attacked a valuable herd of Angora goats, and killed five hundred of them. The owner, Mrs. Irving, had six hundred more on another part of the range, and next day was notified that they would also be killed if they were not removed from the Pinon Mesa. On August 2, a Mexican sheepherder, at Granada, Colo., was murdered, his body mutilated, and his sheep killed. This is the bloody record of one month."

The explanation of this lawless condition is succinctly stated by the Denver *Republican:*

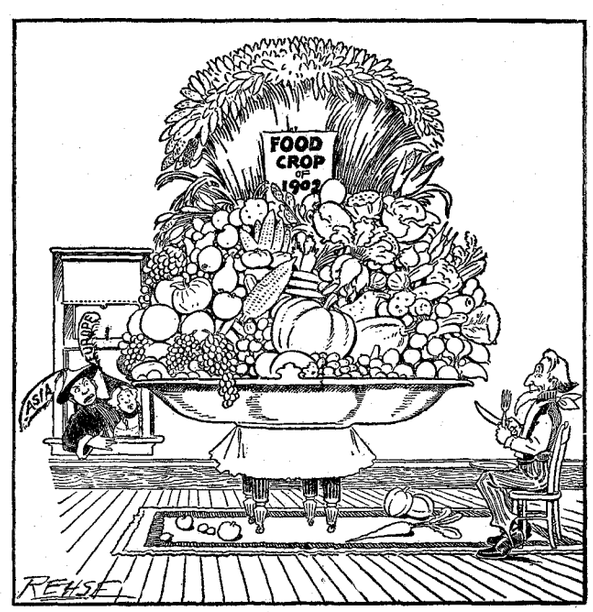
"The range is open to every one, whether a shepherd or a cowboy, and hence the temptation is strong for the owner of a flock of sheep to move to some new pasture where the grass is good, running the risk of seeing his sheep butchered and of being murdered himself. Certain cattlemen who may have occupied the same range for years object to the invasion, altho they know that by their long occupancy they have acquired no legal rights superior to those of the invader. The cattlemen have no lease by the terms of which they could shut the sheepmen out and protect their range. Some persons have advocated a leasing system, but it has been so severely condemned by numerous cattlemen and other stock-growers that the adoption of that policy can be looked upon only as a remote possibility.

"The old occupant, having no superior right, can not legally exclude the newcomer, and as cattle will not graze where sheep have been, an invasion by a band of sheep means expulsion of the cattle. Hence a conflict is almost certain to arise. In this struggle the sheepmen generally get the worst of it, for in many cases they are unprepared, and the others, being the attacking party, are ready for the assault. Nevertheless, the sheep seem to be gaining on the cattle. They have acquired possession of a large part of Wyoming, which only a few years ago was almost entirely given up to the cattle business."

Other writers on the subject do not agree with this view that the "meek" sheepmen are "inheriting the earth." Speaking of the strenuous methods employed by the cattlemen, the Pittsburg *Post* remarks:

"Dynamite was thrown among the herds, killing them by hundreds and thousands. In one case a flock of four thousand were driven over a precipice and all killed. In another six thousand

THE MAN IN THE HARVEST MOON.
—*The New York World.*



"I DON'T SEE HOW I CAN GET ON THE OUTSIDE OF ALL THIS; BETTER CALL IN THE NEIGHBORS."
—*The St. Paul Pioneer Press.*

CARTOONS OF THE HARVEST.

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sheep were driven into a narrow canyon and killed. Scores of human lives have been sacrificed.

"The sheep and wool business, formerly a prosperous one, is disappearing, and unless the Government steps in and enacts laws that will control the public grazing, it will be numbered among the industrial has-beens."

MANUFACTURERS' VIEWS OF CHILD LABOR.

WHILE the Southern mill-owner is being attacked on every side by a cloud of editorial and magazine writers, humanitarian committees, women's clubs, preachers, labor-union delegates, and political stump orators, all condemning him for employing little children in his mill, it is an interesting occasion to examine his frame of mind, and learn what he thinks about it all. This has been done, very opportunely, by the Chattanooga *Tradesman*, which publishes a sheaf of some thirty or forty letters on the subject from Southern mill-owners, remarking that their "dispassionate statements" will afford the reader more truth than "the statements of irresponsible writers and unbalanced enthusiasts." Altho *The Tradesman's* symposium leaves about 750 Southern textile mills to be heard from, it includes enough to permit of a division of those who reply into four classes—those who employ no children, those who employ only children whose parents are disabled, those who employ children and build churches, schools, libraries, baths, etc., for them, and those who employ children and frankly defend the practise as such. The term "children" in this symposium seems to be applied only to those under twelve years of age. Boys and girls over twelve are supposed to have completed their education and to be ready for work.

The secretary and treasurer of the Elizabeth City (N. C.) Cotton Mills says: "We are very careful not to employ any children under twelve years of age," and the secretary of the Cannon Manufacturing Company of Concord, N. C., says his firm employs none under twelve "unless the parents deceive us." Three other mills report that they have no employees under twelve.

Six children under twelve are employed in the Montgomery (Ala.) Cotton Mills, in summer only, "for the sake of their widowed mothers," and twenty-five are employed in the Eagle and Phenix Mills, of Columbus, Ga., which hires such only when it is "importuned to." Indeed, it is the opinion of the president of the Odell Manufacturing Company of Concord, N. C., that "there are very few mills in North Carolina working any child under twelve years of age, unless it is some poor widow's child or the child of some disabled man." And the president of the Arcade Cotton Mills, of Rock Hill, S. C., with twenty employees under twelve, says that these little children "are taken in often from kindness of heart and sympathy, as it keeps these people from becoming beggars or to be supported by the county," and he goes on to declare that "the mills to-day do more for the children and the poor than all the capital in the State, yet we are cursed only by people that should know better." A similar humanitarian feeling is displayed in the following agreement signed by a large majority of the cotton-mill owners of Georgia, which has been in force for two years. The manufacturers agree:

"1. That one week's work shall not exceed sixty-six hours.

"2. That no child less than 12 years old shall work at night in any cotton or woolen mill under any circumstances, and that no child less than 12 years old shall be allowed to work there at all; unless such child has a widowed mother, or physically disabled parents who are dependent for support upon the labor of such child, or unless such child can read and write, or unless such child attends school for four months of each calendar year; and provided further, that no child under 10 years of age shall be permitted to work in any such mill or factory under any circumstances.

"3. That we approve of all efforts that will perfect and improve the educational facilities of the laboring people of Georgia, and will cheerfully bear our part of the burdens and labors thereof.

"4. That we each pledge ourselves to the enforcement of these rules by all proper means, in letter and in spirit, by all the mills in Georgia, and hereby authorize the executive committee of the Georgia Industrial Association to take all necessary steps for that purpose."

A school, a bath, a pleasure-ground, a hall, and a library are supplied by the Indian Head Mill, of Cordova, Ala., which employs 26 children under 12; the Monaghan Mill, at Greenville, S. C., which employs 23 children under 12, has provided a school and a church; a mill at Greers, S. C., with 27 employees under 12, gives them a school, a church, and a library; a mill at Birmingham, Ala., with 56 employees under 12, supplies a bath, a library, a day-school, a kindergarten, two churches, and a special officer to look after sanitation, good conduct, and protection; a mill at Piedmont, Ala., with 14 "hands" under 12, runs a school "to try and teach the three 'R's'"; and another mill at Greenville, S. C., with 56 children under 12, supplies a school, a library, and five churches. What effect these advantages have on the little workers is not stated.

"This child-labor agitation is purely sentimental," is the opinion of the superintendent of the Stonewall (Miss.) Cotton Mills, who employs "ten or fifteen" children under twelve; and so thinks the superintendent of the Granite Falls (N. C.) Manufacturing Company, who regards the mill discipline as so beneficial to the children that twelve of his forty-two employees, or nearly thirty per cent., are under twelve years of age. He says:

"I fail to understand why the politician should continually be harping on the child-factory labor problem, as they term it. Why not howl about the farm-child labor problem, etc.? The child in the mill is well taken care of—better than on the farm; in fact, is better off than, say, children of parents of the ordinary walks of life. Discipline is the most important lesson in life, and the lack of it is the cause of so many failures in every walk of life. In the mill the child is taught discipline as well as at school. We think every child should be taught to read and write. At the same time there are a good many educational resources in this country."

In the Pelzer (S. C.) mills and the Belton (S. C.) mills the head of every family is required to sign a contract agreeing to send all the children under twelve in the family to school, and all the children over twelve into the mill. In spite of this rule, however, the president reports that owing to poverty, disabled parents, or other reasons, thirty-nine children under twelve are at work in the two mills. He says:

"At the same time, while I try to prevent the employment of children under twelve years of age in the mills which I manage, I am very much opposed to a child-labor law, because it is the mudsill of labor legislation and the beginning of organized labor tyranny and labor troubles. In other States and countries now under the despotism of labor-leaders the trouble always began with the child-labor agitation, which was adroitly used as an appeal to the humanitarian sentiment of good people. I believe if the mills are let alone that the evil of child labor will be, as it has been, speedily corrected, for many mill men are earnestly working toward that end, and the mill managers really need the cooperation and support of the good people of the State in their efforts and do not deserve the harsh criticisms to which they are being subjected—instituted largely by Northern labor agitators, both women and men, and by Northern interests that would be benefited by the destruction or injury of the Southern cotton mills.

"The poverty of our Southern people should be remembered, also their need, above all things, of the opportunity to work, their lack of education, and that the mill employees of the Southern mills to-day are the first generation in that employment. The improvement in their condition and their environment is slow, but in looking back over my twenty years' connection with cotton-milling I can realize the great progress that has been made, but we have no compulsory school laws, and only an apology for a public-school system. Banish the children from the mills, where their fathers, and in some cases their mothers, are employed, and the children will run wild, uncontrolled, become vicious, and in after-life uncontrollable. A compulsory school law and proper school systems are more needed than child-labor laws, and will, if enforced, have the effect of both."

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PLAYING WAR.

THE training of our navy, a test of our coast defenses, a demonstration to Europe of our ability to defend Boston and New York, and the creation of enthusiasm for a larger navy and larger naval appropriations are said to be the chief purposes of the war game on our North Atlantic coast. The first stage of the game tested the ability of an American squadron to keep a hostile force away from the New England coast. The second stage, during the present week, is testing the defenses at the east end of Long Island Sound. The third stage will be played in the West Indies next winter, when one fleet will protect from another our West Indian possessions and the isthmian canal. Next winter's maneuvers are to be under the immediate command of Admiral Dewey.

The expenditure of money in this sort of drill is pretty generally considered wise. The Brooklyn *Eagle*, indeed, thinks that "the Navy Department could spend money in no better way than in making these naval maneuvers annual or semiannual institutions." "If we are unprotected," remarks the Brooklyn *Standard-Union*, "we can not know it too soon." The Boston *Advertiser* says of the expense:

"Great Britain is much addicted to these exercises, both by land and by sea. It might be inferred that great nations would not keep up so expensive a practise if the results were not undeniably worth the price. Nevertheless, there is never a mimic naval war off the English coast without the accompaniment of an exciting dispute in the leading English newspapers over the question whether any practical good results. If Parliament is in session at the time, some member of the opposition is sure to attack the Government for what he calls child's play at the taxpayers' expense.

"Nobody can pretend that the taxpayers' money has thus far been wasted to any extravagant extent in the United States on spectacular proceedings of this sort. We are very glad that, this year, the experiment is to be tried. As an experiment, it will certainly be well worth all it costs. Whether there are to be events of a similar kind in succeeding years is a question whose answer will doubtless depend upon the most thoughtful and searching inquiries, to be made subsequently."

We are evidently getting ready for war with somebody, and some interesting guesses are made as to who it is. A writer in the Boston *Transcript*, Mr. John Callan O'Laughlin, says it is Germany. To quote two of his paragraphs:

"Since the war with Spain there has been no concealment by officials and officers of the navy of their belief that the next war of the United States is likely to be with Germany, and there are few in Washington who have forgotten Admiral Dewey's prediction, while returning to this country from Manila, to the same effect. Nor have the authorities overlooked the fact that Emperor William forced his parliament to vote a naval program which by 1916 would add thirty-eight battle-ships, twenty large cruisers, forty-five small cruisers, and sixteen divisions of torpedo-boats to the navy then under the German flag, and that he subsequently obtained authority to complete this program by 1908. As the keynote of his argument for a larger fleet Emperor William declared that 'Germany requires peace on the sea,' and to attain this condition he insisted that the empire ought to have a navy so powerful that none would dispute with it.

"Since the assumption by Mr. Roosevelt of the presidential chair there has been a decided change in the attitude of Germany toward the United States. While welcoming the friendly overtures of Emperor William, the President has adopted, with a single important change, the declaration of his majesty as the maxim this country should observe: 'The United States requires peace on the sea.' President Roosevelt proposes, therefore, that during his administration there shall be developed a highly efficient navy of sufficient strength to fully protect the United States and its possessions and the isthmian canal when that waterway is constructed."

The New York *Evening Post*, however, thinks no war with any European nation likely. It says:

"The naval maneuvers now taking place on the northeast coast ought to remind us that we are very fortunate in being so far away from the Powers of the Old World that we are not likely ever to have an encounter with them. England, by her North American colonies, is so situated that she could do us harm, but nobody believes that she will ever take an aggressive attitude toward us. The only Power that could give us any anxiety in this respect is bound to us by ties that forbid the thought of any wanton attack upon us. In the Venezuela affair England displayed much more moderation than we should have shown toward any Power that had addressed threatening words to us, whether the words were justifiable or not. She could have annihilated the small navy we then had, and blockaded all of our Atlantic and Pacific ports. She refrained from doing so because of the pregnant future, which her statesmen of 1821 misconceived or disdained. The chances of a war with Great Britain, not of our seeking, are unimaginable, and may be dismissed wholly from the world's reckoning. As to other Powers, none of them could attack us, even if they were so inclined. Their distance from us is too great. Their supplies of coal would soon be exhausted, and could not be replenished. For similar reasons we could not attack them. The three thousand miles of water that roll between us and our possible naval foes are a blessing to both them and us—a priceless blessing to all except those who are seeking to build up a great navy, which will be useless when obtained except to make people along the seacoast stare when the commodores are maneuvering to get into harbor by stealth or to keep each other out by vigilance and swiftness. Uncle Sam has a great deal of money—more than is good for him—and the worst use he can make of it is to spend it for more of the implements of death than he really needs. The passion for such tools grows by what it feeds on."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

It is certain that either the coal strike or the consumer must soon be broken.—*The Detroit News.*

BRYAN may be politically dead, but they certainly are keeping up a lively wake around the corpse.—*The Jefferson City Democrat.*

THE anti-smoke crusaders should turn their attention to Mr. Knox. His efforts to curb the trusts always end in smoke.—*The Commoner.*

THE coal operators are holding meetings also. They may yet have to resort to marches in order to keep up their courage.—*The Baltimore American.*

ADMIRAL DEWEY is keeping so quiet these days that there is a fear that that he may be trying to hatch out a presidential boom.—*The Boston Herald.*

THE only trouble with those remote warring Philippine tribes is that they have not heard the news that the war is over.—*The Philadelphia Ledger.*

WHATEVER else may be said about those Philippine friars, we are willing to admit that they have the real estate business down fine.—*The Atlanta Journal.*

ATTORNEY-GENERAL KNOX might be more successful in knocking the beef-trust magnates out if he could run into them in a restaurant.—*The Atlanta Journal.*

THE Constitution may not extend to the Philippines, but it is evident that the Philippine rainy season has been annexed to the United States.—*The New York Mail and Express.*

ACCORDING to Secretary Shaw the tariff is not the mother of trusts. Who or what is their mother, then? Let the lady come and claim ownership and take them away.—*The Chicago News.*

A "Food Show" is soon to be held at Madison Square Garden, New York. It is only since the advent of the trusts that people have had to pay an admission fee to see food.—*The Atlanta Journal.*

FROM the way King Edward is snuggling up to the Boer generals he must be of the opinion that they would be handy men to have about the place should another war break out.—*The Chicago News.*

ABOUT ten years ago Mr. Bryan introduced in Congress a bill to put trust-made articles on the free list. He is naturally gratified to have the idea indorsed by the Iowa Republicans.—*The Commoner.*

THERE will be fewer fireworks but a friendlier welcome when General Grant takes charge of the Department of Texas than would have followed the same event forty years ago.—*The New York Mail and Express.*

TOMMY FIGJAM: "What is the difference between 'practically' and 'actually'?" Paw Figjam: "Well, my son, as applied to the ending of wars, the difference varies from six months to three years."—*The Los Angeles Herald.*

THE British generals have been giving a warm reception to the Boer commanders in London. This is merely turn about. It will be recalled that the Boer commanders gave a number of warm receptions to the British generals in South Africa.—*The Kansas City Journal.*

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LETTERS AND ART.

WHAT IS THE STIMULUS TO LITERARY PRODUCTION?

AN interesting problem has been raised by the death of Lord Acton—"the most learned man in England," as he has been called—whose life and work were described in our pages last week. Here was a man of prodigious scholarship and abnormal gifts whose published writings would hardly make a volume. What is the reason, asks the London *Spectator*, that such a one was not impelled to write, while tens of thousands of inferior intellects insist on unloading their products upon a public already sated? *The Spectator* continues:

"It is no easy question to answer. The best, the most durable work, the work that has really affected the world in its course toward higher things, has been done because it had to be done as an answer to an inward command. Genius most often will out. It laughs at bars, and makes to itself ladders of escape from the most unpromising material. But is it always so? Do not chill penury, great riches, great position, ill-health, deep sorrows, personal misfortunes often imprison literary genius beyond all hope or possibility of escape? It is possible that any one of these things may have deprived the world of the works of genius. It would, however, we think, be difficult really to prove this, for the man or woman who possesses genius in any one thing is as a rule given a personal capacity in respect to that one thing of an extraordinary character, and the personality that is crushed by its environment is almost by hypothesis not possessed of genius. Death and disease would appear to be the only possible extinguishers of true genius. On the other hand, the very things that would seem to be stumbling-blocks in the path of genius have, as the history of letters shows, been the motive forces that have compelled latent genius to develop."

There can be no doubt that poverty has in many cases been the stimulating force that has given the first impulse to production. Hawthorne, for example, once remarked that he would never have written a page except for pay. Says *The Spectator:*

"Necessity is a mother of invention—or shall we say a father?—who knows well that work, hard work and continuous work, is the best of all things for most men. It can not, however, be denied that poverty plays havoc with the literature of talent, and many a man who could have done good literary work has done bad work enough year in year out under the pressure of financial necessity. But if poverty has been a real help to genius, can the same be said about riches and position? Are these things under any circumstances helps to production? Do they not rather hinder by the sense of security that they are supposed to involve? We should say that, given genius, they help production; but given merely talent, they are as deadly, or almost as deadly, as poverty. Lord Byron is certainly a case in point. His genius was absolutely unfettered by his rank, as unfettered as was that of Burns by his poverty. But was not Lord Acton a case on the other side? Had he not been fettered by the greatness, the ease, the security, of his position, would he not have given us results that would have rivaled the work of one of his own blood,—Edward Gibbon? The answer on the facts is clear. Lord Acton certainly was not fettered. He was a prodigious worker, and brought into play for the purposes of his work all the forces that his great position gave him. The fact of poverty with such a man might, nay, would, have been a stimulus to work that would have enabled him to satisfy his hunger for knowledge; but his aim would still have been rather the acquisition of knowledge for its own sake than the production of original work. The hunger for pure knowledge is a consuming fire, but by itself it is not genius, nor is it a stimulus to literary production."

Probably we shall have to look within, and not without, the man in order to find the real stimulus to literary production. If to a man's hunger for knowledge is added a strong ethical sense or reforming instinct, the desire to express his message in printed words becomes irresistible. The Duke of Argyll was of this type; and Gladstone was another who could not remain indifferent amidst "the feverish volubility of ignorance." "Let me get at the crooked reasoner," he used to say, "and I can persuade him of the truth." *The Spectator* concludes:

"It is not external circumstances, poverty or riches, sickness or health, greatness or humbleness, that determine the productions or output of genius. It is the characteristics of the man that determine, not what he shall learn or what he shall think, but what he shall do. We may imagine a man endowed with nature's richest intellectual gifts and blessed with untold accumulations of learning, who could produce nothing because of a humility of nature that continually warned him of his real ignorance, or because of an unambitious disposition that held him back from production, or because of timidity that shrank from production. On the other hand, we can imagine this same man, humble, unambitious, timid, suddenly driven to production by the belief that by doing so he could advance the truths of religion or science, or could make the world happier or better. A stimulus from without, such as poverty, may start production, of course, but that is merely the physical awakening of a disposition that in any circumstances would have been awakened in some way at some time. True literature is the voice of the soul calling from the windows of the house of clay in response to those things of life that touch the nature of the soul that speaks."

SIR LESLIE STEPHEN ON GEORGE ELIOT.

THE publication of Sir Leslie Stephen's book on George Eliot (in the "English Men of Letters" series edited by John Morley) is deemed a literary event of some importance. Mr. Herbert Paul, in an article on the new volume in *The Nineteenth Century and After*, goes so far as to term Sir Leslie Stephen "the first of living English critics"; and the London *Literary Guide* declares that the book is "the best summary of George Eliot's life, and, on the whole, the ablest and truest account of her works and character, that has yet been published."

To the well-known facts in George Eliot's life Sir Leslie Stephen adds but little, basing his narrative largely on Mr. J. W. Cross's "Life and Letters." One of the most interesting passages is that in which he attempts to interpret the motives that led George Eliot to unite her life with that of George Henry Lewes. He says:

"Lewes had married in 1840. He was at this time living in the same house with Thornton Hunt, who had edited *The Leader* in cooperation with him. Mrs. Lewes preferred Thornton Hunt to her husband, to whom she had already borne children. Tho Lewes's views of the marriage tie were anything but strict, this had led some two years previously to a break-up of his family. A legal divorce was impossible; but George Eliot held that the circumstances justified her in forming a union with Lewes, which she considered as equivalent to a legitimate marriage. . . . It may be a pretty problem for casuists whether the breach of an assumed moral law is aggravated or extenuated by the offender's honest conviction that the law is not moral at all. George Eliot at any rate emphatically took that position. She had long protested against the absolute indissolubility of marriage. She thought, we are told, that the system worked badly, because wives were less anxious to please their husbands when their position was 'invulnerable.' She held, with Milton, that so close a tie between persons not united in soul was intolerable. . . . Writing a few months after the union, she says she can not understand how any unworldly, unsuperstitious person, who is sufficiently 'acquainted with the realities of life,' can pronounce her relation to Lewes 'immoral.' Nothing in her life, she declares, has been more 'profoundly serious,' which means, it seems, that she does not approve of 'light and easily broken ties.' No one can deny that the relation to Lewes was 'serious' enough in her sense. It lasted through their common lives, and their devotion to each other was unlimited, and appears only to have strengthened with time."

George Eliot was thirty-six when she began to write "Scenes

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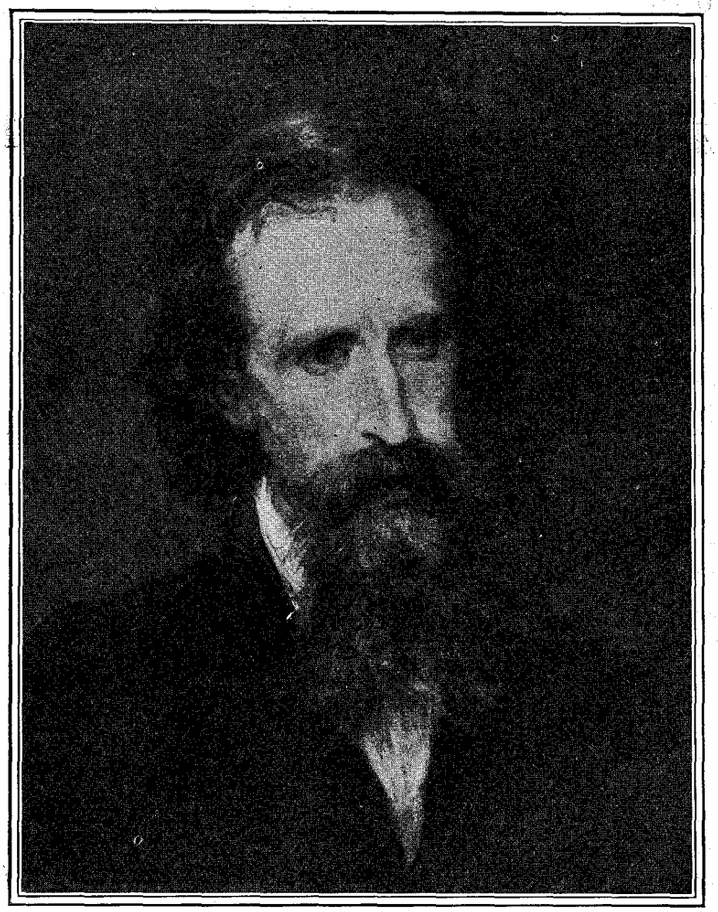
of Clerical Life." "She had spent years of toil," declares Sir Leslie Stephen, "upon translating Strauss, Feuerbach, and Spinoza; and was fully competent to be in intellectual communion with her friends Charles Bray and Mr. Herbert Spencer. It does not appear, however, that she ever aspired to make original contributions to speculative thought. . . . She was only to be the first female novelist whose inspiration came in a great degree from a philosophical creed." Sir Leslie Stephen pays a warm tribute to George Eliot's first experiment in fiction, declaring "Mr. Gilfil's Love Story" to be "almost faultless" and "as admirable a specimen of the literary genus to which it belongs as was ever written." To the "Scenes" as a whole he concedes "impressive dignity," remarking that "what is characteristic is the tone of feeling and the power of execution." Of her next work of fiction, "Adam Bede," Sir Leslie Stephen observes that "whatever else may be said of it, it placed the author in the first rank of the 'Victorian' novelists." He thinks that the novelist's motive was to portray a certain kind of religious psychology, but that the book "came to be a masterpiece in a rather different sense." "The Mill on the Floss" is regarded as largely autobiographical, in the sense that it gives "so vivid and direct a representation of the writer's most intimate characteristics"; and "Silas Marner" is treated not merely as a tender and beautiful study in human character, but as an admirable specimen of George Eliot's humor. "Romola," however, he finds "one of the most provoking of books." "I am alternately seduced into admiration," he says, "and repelled by what seems to me a most lamentable misapplication of first-rate powers." We quote further from his criticism of this book:



Photograph by Hollyer.

SIR LESLIE STEPHEN.

"If my irreverence reveals a real defect in my author instead of myself, I think that the defect is explicable. George Eliot, I have suggested, was a woman; a woman, too, of rather delicate health, exhausted by hard work; and, moreover, a woman who, in spite of her philosophy, was eminently respectable, and brought up in a quiet middle-class atmosphere. . . . And tho by dint of conscientious reading she knew a great deal about the ruffian geniuses of the Renaissance, she could not throw herself into any real sympathy with them. Such a feat required the audacity of a Victor Hugo and, perhaps, the indifference to propriety of a modern realist. The criticism would be summed up by calling the book 'academic'; meaning, I take it, that it suggests the professor's chair; and implies the belief that a careful study of authorities, and scrupulous attention to esthetic canons, will be a sufficient outfit for a journey into the regions of romance."

Sir Leslie Stephen is unable to "believe that George Eliot achieved a permanent position in English poetry," and he declares her to have been a "remarkable," if not "unique, case, of a writer taking to poetry at the ripe age of forty-four, by which the majority of poets have done their best work." His final estimate is as follows:

"We feel that the writer with whom we have been in contact possessed a singularly wide and reflective intellect, a union of keen sensibility with a thoroughly tolerant spirit, a desire to appreciate all the good hidden under the commonplace and narrow, a lively sympathy with all the nobler aspirations, a vivid insight into the perplexities and delusions which beset even the strongest minds, brilliant powers of wit, at once playful and pungent, and, if we must add, a rather melancholy view of life in general, a melancholy which is not nursed for purposes of display, but forced upon a fine understanding by the view of a state of things which, we must admit, does not altogether lend itself to a cheerful optimism. . . . When I compare her work with that of other novelists, I can not doubt that she had powers of mind and a richness of emotional nature rarely equaled, or that her writings—whatever their shortcomings—will have a corresponding value in the estimation of thoughtful readers."

WOMEN AND EUROPEAN UNIVERSITIES.

THERE has been a decided decrease in the number of women enrolled at the German universities during the present summer semester, as compared with the size of this contingent last winter, and that fact furnishes the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, the most reliable source of information in matters pertaining to higher education on the Continent, with the text for a discussion of the whole problem. We glean these facts and opinions:

Only six months ago the friends of the woman's cause were rejoicing in the fact that the attendance at the twenty-one universities of the Fatherland had not only for the first time reached a thousand, but had passed the twelve hundred line, half of these being in Berlin alone. Now the total number has sunk to 887, Berlin having only 370 of these. This decrease is the external result of the fact that there is a feeling developing in university circles against making admission of the women to these schools so easy. The movement has been checked. Only in one state of the German Confederation has there been a pronounced tendency to favor it, and this has been in Baden, which has opened its two universities at Heidelberg and at Freiburg to women with full privileges of immatriculation and examinations, and in addition has arranged for full courses in the girls' secondary schools leading up to the universities. But no other state has shown any inclination to follow this example. In some few cases, as in Oldenburg, the authorities have permitted girls to join the boys' classes in the colleges; in some cities, as in Carls-

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ruhe, Leipsic, Berlin, and Breslau, regular girls' colleges have been established by private associations, but at all the universities outside of Baden women are admitted only as "hearers" and by special permission only allowed to graduate. Within recent weeks the most influential German university, that of Berlin, has officially taken its stand on the matter by declining to entertain a petition from its woman contingent asking for equal rights with the male students. Instead, the conditions of admittance have been made more severe. One of the reasons for this reactionary policy was the fact that Russian Jews and Jewesses have abused the liberality of the university authorities, and have been crowding out the Germans themselves. Hence Leipsic, Halle, and other high-grade universities have decided no longer to recognize the diplomas of the so-called "girls' colleges" of Russia, and Königsberg has practically excluded all women from its medical department.

Another reason why many German professors are mistrusting the whole woman's crusade at the universities is the fact that so few of the women students possess the perseverance to complete any particular course of study. Out of a total of some 2,000 women students during the two terms of the year 1901, only 14 managed to take a degree, while the average number of graduates among the men is easily twenty-five per cent. or more of the total in attendance. Of these 14 Halle reported 5, Heidelberg 3, Göttingen 2, Berlin, Breslau, Freiberg, and Munich each 1. Eight of these women were from North America and 5 were Germans; 3 graduated in medicine, 4 in English philology, 1 in Germanic, 1 in romance language, 2 in philosophy, 1 in mathematics, 1 in chemistry, 1 in geology. The distribution of the women in attendance now is as follows: Berlin, 370; Munich, 27; Leipsic, 53; Bonn, 84; Freiburg, 43; Breslau, 65; Halle, 28; Heidelberg, 54; Tübingen, 2; Marburg, 4; Kiel, 13; Würzburg, 19; Strassburg, 29; Marburg, 38; Erlangen, 8; Giessen, 9; Königsberg, 36; Jena, 10.

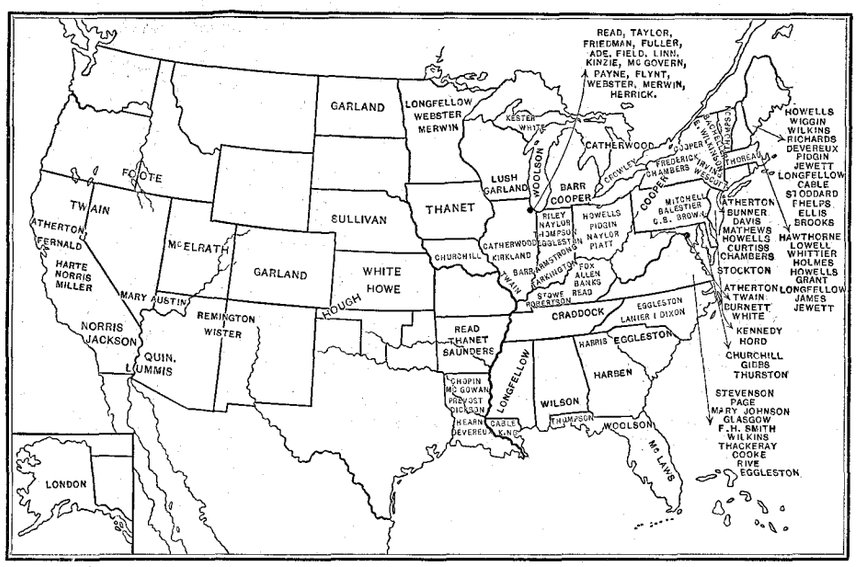
One of the most interesting contributions to the woman's question in European universities is the address devoted to this subject which was delivered by Rector Hjeſdl, of the University of Helsingfors, and published in the *Finnländische Rundschau*, in which the experience of that famous institution, where women have enjoyed partial or full privileges ever since 1870, are given. The leading facts and conclusions are these:

In the beginning, when the University of Helsingfors was first opened to women, the attendance was comparatively small, but those who did come evinced remarkable zeal and achieved some success. During the entire decade between 1880 and 1890 only 17 women were immatriculated. The change came in 1890, and in 1897 the number of women already in attendance was 215. The total attendance has been down to the present time 749, and the average semester enrolment is over 200. The experiences which the university has made during these more than thirty years have been varied. It is very noteworthy that only twelve per cent. of these women have managed to take any examinations, while the average for men is forty per cent. Nearly all professors agree that the zeal of the women after a few years begins to lag, and they fail to attain their end. As far as ability is concerned there is a practical agreement that no distinctions can be made between the two sexes. The presence of women at the university has had a good effect on the men, causing them to be more faithful and persistent. In certain spheres, especially in the historico-philological department, women show remarkable abilities, but not so much in the mathematical and natural science department. Some of the professors declare it as their conviction that women are not so able as men to master greater fields of abstract materials, nor do they evince the same degree of independence of thought. None of the evil results that were predicted as resulting from this innovation have made their appearance. In general the experiment has been a success.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A LITERARY MAP OF THE UNITED STATES.

THE accompanying map, which shows the geographical area over which the historical and "local-color" novelists of this country have distributed their favors in choosing the backgrounds for their stories, would seem to indicate that almost all the choicest territory has been preempted. Says the Chicago *Tribune* (Literary Supplement, August 9):

"The unclaimed territory is nearly coextensive with that which is considered valueless for farming, mining, manufacturing, or residence purposes. There are, of course, some exceptions to this, but the rule generally holds good.... New York City has been 'done' by so many novelists in the last half-century that it is impossible to print one-tenth of their names. There may have been some names omitted from Boston and New England which offer the same difficulties. Several Americans, like Mr. Brady and Miss Seawell, have written sea tales, so their names do not appear.



"The map shows that novelists, like humanity in general, are gregarious. They huddle together for protection and other advantages in the large cities, not going out into the country until forced to do so by competition. The literary claims held by New England and other Eastern fiction writers have, like the farms of those localities, been largely abandoned in late years, and the workers or their successors have been forced to places where the competition is not so fierce, and where the local color has not been overworked. Mary Wilkins, Sarah Orne Jewett, Mr. Howells, and a few others still delve in that stony and unproductive soil, but the historical fields of Europe have tempted many American writers far afield, while others have come West to the Middle States, and even to the Pacific coast."

There are still "vast territories yet untouched, great areas of literary soil yet virgin to the pen or typewriter; huge masses of population undescribed; many dialects absolutely unintelligible to human comprehension unexploited; and enough new local color to change the entire literary horizon." *The Tribune* concludes:

"Even Alaska is not without its literary settlers, Jack London being counted among the pioneers. Hawaii, which is not on our map, should offer untold riches to its explorers. The Philippines have already been used in at least two novels, and they are good for many more on account of the multiplicity of dialects. Then there is Guam! Think, O think, of Guam! 'The Guerrillas of Guam!' The name alone should be worth an edition of 50,000 copies. And Porto Rico—Porto Rico eighty-five per cent. free, as Tom Reed said—there's richness!

"When the wealth of all this unexplored territory shall have

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become fully known the historical novel of Europe will have to go. . . . There will be no more fights upon the staircase, and the gentlemen bearing secret missives from the king will no longer be molested upon the highway or in inns at midnight. George Washington will once more resume his function of assisting in the transmission of harmless and necessary mails, and the other historical characters of fiction will fall back into the places to which Clio has assigned them."

THE CONFESSIONS OF A DIME NOVELIST.

MR. GELETT BURGESS, of San Francisco, whose name is identified with many unique journalistic ventures, has added to his literary exploits by interviewing Eugene T. Sawyer, "the king of dime-novelists." Mr. Sawyer is at present the city editor of a San José newspaper and is described (in *The Bookman*, August) as "a genial, sadly smiling gentleman," "the mildest mannered man that ever scuttled ship or cut a throat." He has tracked and slain more villains and rescued more heroines, we are told, than Dumas himself. "His editions are not measured by thousands, but by cart-loads; he probably holds the world's championship for story-writing, with upward of seventy-five books to his discredit." Mr. Sawyer, when asked to outline his idea of the function of the dime-novel, replied:

"To a man whose life is measured by yards of ribbon and pounds of cheese, or bounded by the four dingy walls of a counting-house, a dime novel is a revelation and a delight. Most of my readers are mere 'supers' on the stage of life. They are not in themselves picturesque. Nothing romantic ever happens to them. For all these, hungry for something to take them out of themselves, the dime novel provides a thrill per page, the only real mental stimulus they are capable of. The heroes that strut through the pages of the 'yellow-back' are the only interesting persons they ever hobnob with. No wonder they love Nick Carter."

"How do you go to work?" Mr. Sawyer was asked. "Do you block out your plot first, and have a general idea of your people?" He answered:

"I begin thinking with the first word set down, and not before. Of course I must begin with something that will attract interest. The old method used to be something like this:

"'Help! Help! Help!' These words rang out into the air on a cold November night, in a little town not twenty miles distant from New York. Some one was in dire need, but the whole country seemed utterly deserted.

And then immediately there was a row of stars, after which the paragraph went on:

"Twenty years ago, Ephraim Gobson was the most respected citizen in New Potsdam, and Huldah, his sunny-haired daughter, was called the prettiest girl in the village, etc., etc.

But I fancy I revolutionized the opening of the dime novel. Writers for the magazines have learned how necessary it is to begin the plot with the first word, and do it perhaps more artistically, but it's the same principle. Here are some of my beginnings. For instance, in 'Ramon Aranda, the California Detective,' I start:

"'We will have the money, or she shall die!'

or, in another one I thought rather striking:

"'Swear the defendant!'

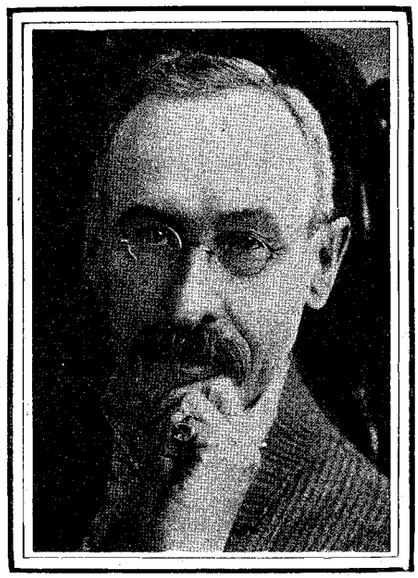
and in 'The Dead Man's Hand' the opening line was this:

"'It is a case of mysterious disappearance, Mr. Carter!'

Sometimes it is harder to get a good opener than a good title, tho the title and the 'cover situation' are what usually sell the book. That last quotation is from 'The Dead Man's Hand; or, Nick Carter's Matchless Method.' The main title was suggested to me by the publishers, who thought it would sell well, and from that phrase I built up the whole book."

The "Nick Carter" series brought their author $50 per novel, each book running to about 25,000 words. The "Log Cabin" novels are twice as long and brought $100 apiece. Mr. Sawyer confesses that the writer of dime-novels is never likely to become rich, but he finds compensations in this branch of literature, nevertheless. He concludes:

"I have always been a reader, as well as a writer, of dime novels, tho I do not read only that class of literature by any means. I have read them since I was a boy, and still read them, now perhaps from curiosity and because of my knowledge of the technique of this particular kind of fiction. It is not, however, only the 'submerged tenth' who read cheap stories. I have been into bookshops and seen bankers and capitalists gravely paying their nickels for the same tales their own elevator boys read. I have known literary men to confess that they had read tales as bad as mine with interest and excitement. Such yarns are about as good a remedy for brain fag as you could find. They're easy, and require little effort of the mind. You can read 'The Pirate of the Caribees' when your nerves forbid ethical discussions. . . .



EUGENE T. SAWYER.
Courtesy of *The Bookman*.

"They say that dime-novel writers are born, not made. It isn't so easy as it looks. Of course, I never made any claims to literary quality, and never tried for a 'style.' My books were, frankly, 'pot-boilers,' and I think I have sense of humor enough to know where they stand. Still Louisa Alcott did it once. I'm on a bad eminence, I know. But tho my work was all trashy, it never pandered to any depraved tastes. For a dime novel you require only three things—a riotous imagination, a dramatic instinct, and a right hand that never tires. I never revised a line or crossed out a word. But I doubt if every one could write that way, offhand, as it were, and turn out a story that a messenger-boy could no more leave half done than a fox terrier could stop in the pursuit of a rat."

NOTES.

The World's Work is soon to be published in an English edition, of which Mr. Henry Norman, M.P., will be the editor.

"A Brainworkers' Association" has been organized in New York, with Edwin Markham as president and Col. W. D. H. Washington as secretary. The special purpose of the association is to give financial aid to unfortunate writers and artists.

RUDYARD KIPLING has transferred his residence from Rottingdean to Burwash, near Tunbridge Wells. It is said that the change was made on account of the annoyances to which he has been subjected at the hands of "trippers" and visitors.

M. RAFFAELLI, a Paris artist, recently called together a number of his *confrères* in his studio, and, according to the *Journal des Débats*, made public an important discovery. "You know the inconveniences of painting in oil," he said; "brushes, palettes, knives, a whole arsenal, inconvenient and cumbersome, requiring a long and tedious process of cleansing after every sitting. I have long been trying to combine the convenience of the pastel with the quality of the oil painting of which age increases the beauty, and I think I have succeeded. I have reduced the colors into sticks, that I use like crayons and with which I can paint on canvas, wood, ivory or paper. Here is a picture of the most complicated character that I will copy before you so that you may judge of the perfection of this method. It has also two other advantages—it dries quickly, and when dried is unalterable." M. Raffaelli then reproduced under the eyes of his guests a portion of his model with such fidelity that it was impossible to distinguish the copy from the original. His friends were astounded, and M. Besnard, the great colorist, is said to have exclaimed, "It is a revolution in the art of painting!"

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

THE INTELLIGENCE OF INSECTS.

IT used to be the fashion to credit the ant and the bee with almost superhuman intelligence in certain directions. Recent writers are inclined to go to the other extreme and to deny that their acts are anything more than automatic—that they show any more conscious thought than a man does when he closes his eyes to protect them from a threatened blow. In a recent work on "The Sensations of Insects" (Paris, 1902), the author, M. A. Forel, who is a well-known French neurologist, strongly maintains that insects think as truly as we do, tho of course on a vastly lower plane. The trouble with investigations of insects, he says, is that some investigators treat them as if they had the senses and brains of men and others as if they were entirely destitute of brains. What is needed in the discussion, he asserts, is common sense, and he has endeavored to inject a little of it by means of this book. We translate below a review of Forel's book from the *Revue Scientifique* (July 19). Says the writer:

"Regarding the sight of insects, the author is a partizan of Johan Muller's 'mosaic' theory. The insect perceives a more or less clear image of the object, in the form of a mosaic. . . . A curious plate shows us how a bee sees a tiny insect that passes before its eye, as a somewhat confused patch on the bright sky. In fact, most insects have poor sight; only those whose eyes have a very considerable number of facets (12,000 to 17,000) appear to distinguish objects clearly.

"In spite of this, sight is a very important sense with insects; it is by sight that they direct their flight. The occlusion of the eyes by a layer of varnish makes them completely unable to find their way.

"The eyes have also another office: they enable ants to distinguish the ultra-violet rays, of which they have a horror.

"The antennæ serve at once to detect distant objects by odor and to distinguish near ones by what may be called a sort of 'contact-odor.' It is by the antennæ that insects recognize their food.

"By the antennæ, also, ants distinguish their enemies from their friends. . . . The hate of an ant for one of a different species is well known. Forel cut off the antennæ of a large number of ants of various species and put them all in a box together. He says: 'One would have supposed it a caricature of the paradise of Aberlaender, where cats, mice, lions, and chickens all drank milk from the same dish. . . . The ants associated with each other in the most friendly manner, in spite of their diversity.'

"Hearing and touch are also the subjects of interesting experiments, especially touch, which the author has studied in spiders.

"Of still more general interest is the part of the book in which the author explains his ideas on the instinct and intelligence of insects. Instinct, he says, is closely connected with sense-perception; an ant with its antennæ removed abandons and neglects its grub; a fly deprived of its antennæ ceases at once to deposit its eggs in flesh, for it no longer recognizes the odor. Instinct, however, is not destroyed in these cases; an ant with cut antennæ, placed on a grub, will recognize it, but the sensorial impression that puts the mechanism of instinct into operation has disappeared.

"But instinct does not constitute the whole mentality of an insect. Forel believes that insects have minds; he does not think that their brains are reduced to mere hereditary automatism. Besides instinct, we observe in them 'small plastic judgments,' new combinations that remove them from their automatism, aiding them to avoid difficulties and to direct their way between two dangers. It is in the directive faculty of bees, in the astonishing memory of localities shown by them, that we see best how far instinct and automatism are from constituting the whole mental life of insects. The author here runs counter to the new German school which, with Bethe, would suppress all psychology, or 'anthropocentrism,' in studies of this kind. In an ardent polemic Forel maintains, in the name of common sense, that the insect has something analogous to our thoughts when it performs acts analogous to ours, and that we are thus obliged, in explaining these facts, to have recourse to the terms of human psychology.

"To sum up, says Forel, in all these researches in experimental comparative psychology, we must 'put ourselves on a level with the insect's mind, if we may so speak, and avoid the anthropocentric prejudices of which works on this subject are full; but we must also avoid the opposite extreme—anthropophobia, which would see in a living organism only a machine.' To defend his way of looking at the subject, Forel looks for proofs in metaphysics; he invokes monism, of which he seems to be a disciple; but this is a kind of argument that will scarcely touch any but those who are of the same belief as the author.

"It is impossible to do justice in a short review to the style and enthusiasm of the writer, who tries with all his power to prove what he believes, and puts much fire and passion into the discussion. These qualities make the reading of his book very easy and very absorbing."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

NOXIOUS FUMES FROM STORAGE-BATTERIES.

PASSENGERS in street-cars operated by electric storage-batteries constantly complain of objectionable odors or irritating fumes from the batteries. In New York City, where one line is so operated, the company has been cited to appear before the health authorities and show cause why their cars should not be declared a public nuisance. Physicians have reported in numerous cases that the fumes in question frequently cause illness to passengers. What are these fumes, and how is it possible to avoid them? An editorial writer in *Cassier's Magazine*, August, has the following to say on the subject:

"In the battery cars on the Copenhagen tramways, in Denmark, the odors have often been so disagreeable that the passengers have got out to escape them. As to the probable cause, the following explanations have been given by three Danish engineers, Messrs. Paul Bergsoe, J. B. Bruun, and C. Kjoer. According to Mr. Bergsoe's opinion, as presented in the foreign abstracts of the British Institution of Civil Engineers, while no inorganic compound having the same odor can be formed from the contents of the accumulators, this is the odor emitted by deal which has been dipped in dilute sulfuric acid and laid aside for a time. It must, therefore, be due to the destructive action of the acid upon the resinous or other residue of the wood sap. The hydrogen liberated in charging the accumulator cells bubbles up to the surface of the dilute sulfuric acid; and the bubbles in bursting scatter microscopic drops of acid, which remain floating in the air for a length of time. The air thus impregnated attacks the woodwork of the chamber containing the battery and also of the car to which it has more or less free access. When the charging of the accumulators is approaching completion, the evolution of hydrogen becomes so violent as to give the liquid the appearance of boiling."

As for the remedy, that, it appears, is not an easy matter. Says the writer:

"However carefully the chambers are protected with acid-proof linings of insulating material, the acid penetrates through the minutest crevices, and when once it reaches the wood there is no stopping its destructive action and the consequent liberation of odorous organic compounds. The ebonite cells ordinarily used for tramway batteries can also contribute to the odor. Their surface is attacked by ozone, and in time they themselves become hard and brittle. Hanging the battery under the car, whereby the objectionable odor would be completely obviated, has been tried elsewhere, but abandoned owing to want of sufficient room for battery and motors together; moreover, the motors might then be attacked by the acid, while the battery would be inaccessible for examination after charging, unless complicated and expensive arrangements were specially made. As an inside battery requires removing of the cover for every charging, it is scarcely possible to prevent some escape of air impregnated with acid; but the nuisance may be so far diminished as to be insignificant. Only ten to fifteen minutes are allowed for charging the North Bridge tramcars in Copenhagen, and the charging

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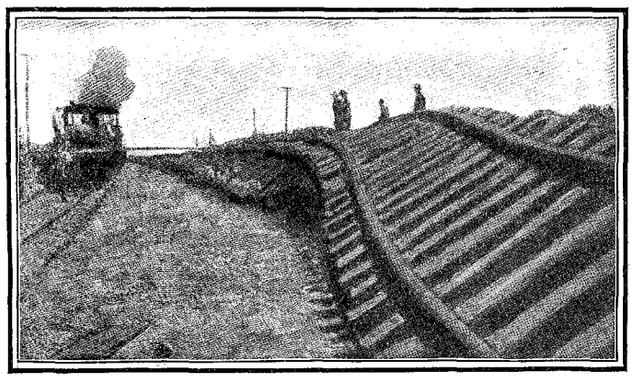
must, therefore, presumably continue almost up to the time of starting; whereas the charging ought to be finished and the battery chamber shut off from the car some minutes before starting, so as to allow time for the air in the car to get fresh. Blowing air through the battery chamber is the wrong way of getting rid of the vapor, which ought to be exhausted by suction."

TRACK REMOVAL BY WHOLESALE.

THE following account of the way in which the grade of several miles of track on the Grand Trunk Railway has been expeditiously lowered without unspiking the rails is given in *Popular Mechanics:*

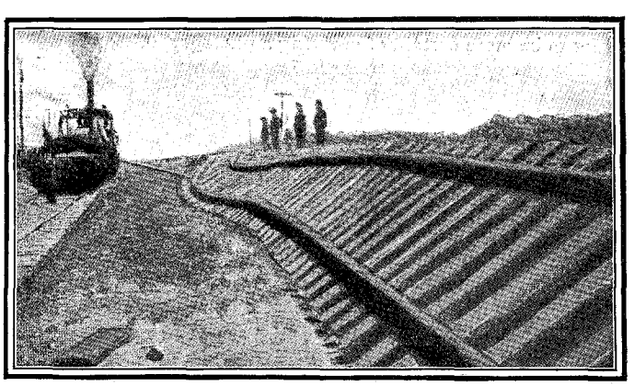
"Pulling down miles of railroad track from a high to a lower grade is now almost as simple as child's play, as a result of a new



READY TO THROW THE TRACK—BEFORE PULLING.
Courtesy of *Popular Mechanics* (Chicago).

device that has recently been put in service in the roadbed improvements on the Grand Trunk Railroad. The device is known as the Lidgerwood unloader. Its principal equipment is an engine, an anchored flat-car, and a cable. The cable is stretched from the flat-car to the track to be moved and fastened about the rails. The engine is started and the track, pulled by the cable, crawls down from the high grade and is stretched out in a leaning posture along the side of the embankment. The engine then reverses its course and pulls the track from its slanting position along the side of the embankment to the level ground of the lower grade, leaving it sufficiently well alined and graded for work-trains to run on.

"This new process does away with the old system of throwing track with a gang of men and crowbars. That was a tedious, costly, and antiquated method in comparison. In forcing the



SAME TRACK AFTER BEING PULLED.
Courtesy of *Popular Mechanics* (Chicago).

track over the edge of the bank, the rail would stand so high above the ground, after the ties began to project, that the men could not obtain a hold with their bars."

The writer of the article quotes the following comments from *The Railway Review:*

"To throw a mile of track laterally and to a lower grade by hand labor requires the services of a large gang of men for a whole day, and the average expense on this road has been about $175 per mile. By using the unloader the track can be shifted to place at a cost of about $43 per mile, the ordinary distance being 15 feet laterally and an average of 10 feet vertically. The time required to do the work in this manner averages 7½ hours. The expense stated covers the use of the unloader, locomotive and crew, four laborers and one foreman.

"When one side of the cut has been excavated, the old track is thrown down to the lower level to be used for a loading-track in excavating the other side of the cut and a new track is usually built to carry the traffic."

THE DISTANT REPRODUCTION OF SOUND BY LIGHT.

THE daily press reports that Ernst Ruhmer, a German electrician, has succeeded in telephoning four miles over the rays of a searchlight. This is the best that has been done with any of the modifications of the so-called "photophone" devised by Graham Bell in 1880. It is, of course, not a "transmission" of sound in the exact sense, for the sound does not travel over the light-ray; but neither does the ordinary telephone "transmit" sound. In both cases the primary sound is reproduced at a distant point—in the telephone by a varying electrical current and in the photophone by a light-beam of varying intensity. The history of the attempts to make of Bell's curious apparatus something more than a scientific toy is thus given in *Electricity*, August 6:

"The apparatus as originally designed by the inventor of the telephone consisted of a plane mirror so arranged as to reflect a beam of light upon a selenium cell in circuit with an ordinary telephone-receiver at the receiving-end. The mirror served as a telephone diaphragm, a resonating-chamber and mouthpiece being placed at the back. A sound of any description on entering the mouthpiece caused the mirror to vibrate, thus altering the intensity of the beam of light. These changes in the beam of light, owing to the presence of the selenium cell which altered its electrical resistance accordingly, produced vibrations in the receiver of the diaphragm similar to those communicated to the mirror of the transmitter. Altho the apparatus as designed by Professor Bell proved conclusively that speech could be transmitted by means of a ray of light, it was not without defects, some of them so vital that further experiments were discontinued for the time being; but M. Mercadier, the well-known French electrician, had in the mean time proven that the results obtained were due to heat effects and not, as had been previously supposed, to the light rays.

"About 1898 Mr. Hammond V. Hayes, of Boston, interested himself in the subject and began experimenting where Professor Bell left off. An effort was made to find a means of directly varying the heat produced by an arc-light in such a way as to cause the heat rays to convey to the radiophone-receiver the desired sounds. After many unsuccessful attempts, the problem was partially if not entirely solved by connecting in a shunt circuit about the arc a telephone-transmitter designed to carry a large amount of current. By this arrangement current is shunted from the arc in proportion to the resistance of the transmitter, the resistance of the latter varying in accordance with the vibrations of its diaphragm.

"The variations in the current of the arc-lamp produced corresponding changes in the heat rays emitted, and these changes affected a small pellet of carbonized fiber in a glass bulb which constituted the receiver, producing vibrations in the column of air contained in the ear-tubes, these being of the ordinary phonograph type.

"In some experiments conducted by Mr. Hayes in Boston it is stated that he succeeded in transmitting Morse signals a distance of two miles. This, as it will be remarked, is over two miles less than the German inventor is said to have succeeded in sending articulated sounds. Just what use could be made of this invention in a practical way when perfected it is hard to say, but the consensus of opinion seems to be that its principal use would

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be in signaling from war-ship to war-ship, or from a war-ship to a fortification."

In the press despatches it is stated that Herr Ruhmer has hitherto used a searchlight thirty-five centimeters in diameter, and that he intends in future to employ one of between one hundred and two hundred centimeters, by which he expects to transmit speech twenty-five miles.

THE ALLEGED TRANSFORMATION OF SPECIES.

CAN one species be suddenly changed into another? It is accepted by all believers in the theory of evolution that one species may be derived from another by slow change in the course of generations, but can the eggs of one creature hatch out the young of another? That this miraculous transformation can be proved to have taken place is the assertion of Dr. Charlton Bastian, who has named the phenomenon "heterogenesis." If he is not deceived, our ideas of biological laws and limitations must be all wrong. That he has been deceived is evidently the opinion of the governing authorities of the Royal Society, for Dr. Bastian has been refused a hearing by that representative body of scientific men. Its decision was probably influenced by the fact that Dr. Bastian has once before startled the scientific world by an announcement of a sensational discovery which is now believed by most students to have been founded on error. It was he who asserted that he had proved the reality of spontaneous generation, and it was his experiments which were subsequently shown to be fallacious by Prof. John Tyndall. The extent and character of Dr. Bastian's present claims may be gaged from the following quotation from an editorial on the subject in *The Hospital* (July 26):

"The recent publication by Dr. Charlton Bastian . . . may serve to raise very interesting and important questions concerning the extent to which it may be incumbent upon philosophers to take note of opinions or assertions, in relation to the subject-matters of their studies, which appear to be subversive of doctrines almost universally held to be true. Dr. Charlton Bastian defines heterogenesis as 'the production from the substance of organisms or their germs of alien forms of life,' and he gives, as one of the most important of his illustrations of the alleged variation, 'the transformation, in the course of three or four days, of the entire contents of the egg of Hydatina senta into a large ciliated infusorium belonging to the genus Otostoma.' Modern biology does not admit the possibility of the event which Dr. Bastian describes, and the successive steps of which he illustrates by a series of well-executed microphotographs, and its representatives in the Royal and other learned societies practically refuse to discuss the question, or to make any attempt to discover and point out the sources of error by which, in their judgment, the recorded experiments must have been invalidated."

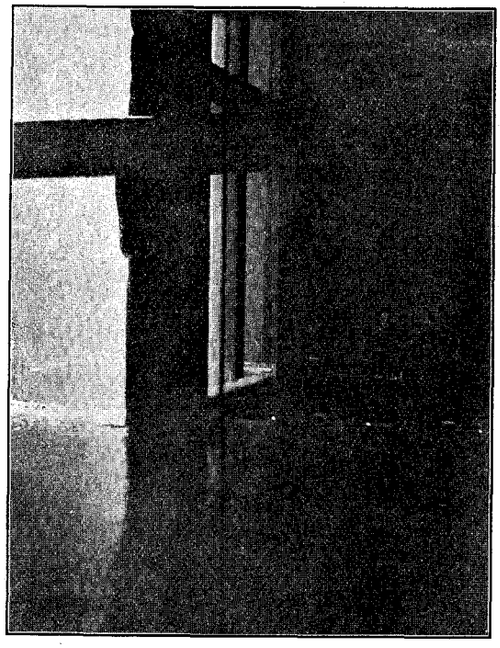
It is, however, the opinion of many scientific men that the Royal Society was in error in not at least allowing Dr. Bastian the privilege of being refuted. *The Hospital* points out that this privilege has been extended to less eminent persons, and it goes on to say:

"It is fairly certain that the biologists who refuse a hearing to Dr. Bastian would have refused a hearing to Pasteur, and that in doing so, if they could have pointed to any erroneous conclusion which he had based upon his earlier work, they would have regarded it as materially strengthening the position they had assumed. Yet the discovery of apparent exceptions, in the history of science generally, has often been a step toward the discovery of laws by which the apparent exceptions were embraced; and altho at present Dr. Bastian is crying in the wilderness, no one can say to what extent, if any, the appearances which he has described and depicted may not lead the way to better knowledge of the conditions of life among the minute organisms which we have come to regard as holding an ancestral relation to others which are higher in the scale. If, on the other hand, the channel through which the germs of the heterogenetic growths found access to his materials can be pointed out, the hypotheses which he has found upon their presence will die harmlessly."

DIRECT SUNLIGHT A THOUSAND FEET UNDERGROUND.

IN the tropics, as we all know, the sun may be at times directly in the zenith, and it may hence perform a feat that would be impossible for it in our own latitudes; namely, it may send its rays directly to the bottom of a deep vertical shaft. In *The Engineering and Mining Journal*, J. Nelson Nevins describes some of the effects. He says:

"The accompanying photograph shows sunlight shining down a vertical shaft. It was taken 825 feet below the surface of the



SUNLIGHT IN A VERTICAL SHAFT.
Courtesy of *The Engineering and Mining Journal* (New York).

ground, and could have been obtained at double that distance below the surface; but, being a first experiment and there being only three or four days in the year when it is possible to perform it, it was deemed advisable to use a station near the surface in order to be more certain of securing a photograph.

"The photograph was taken in Los Tocayos shaft of the Sombrerete Mining Company, at Sombrerete, State of Zacatecas, Mexico. This town is situated almost exactly on the Tropic of Cancer, and at midday on June 21 the sun passes practically vertically over the earth at this point and illuminates the vertical shafts clear to their bottoms.

"This shaft is downcast and free from smoke. In the lower stations falling water diffuses the direct sunlight and gives the shaft the appearance of having a brilliant phosphorescent glow, so intense that on the 1,100-foot station the three-deck cage was unloaded of empty cars and loaded with full ones with all station lights extinguished.

"Owing to the light gaining admission only through a narrow opening at the top of the massive head-frame, it appears in the shaft with startling suddenness; gains in intensity for about two minutes; culminates and fades again. From any of the upper stations it is possible to see the platform at the bottom of the timbering which protects the shaft-sinkers. This vision of 1,000 feet or more of a vertical shaft, illuminated throughout the entire distance, is as curious as it is unusual. The slightest displacement of a wall-plate or a curve in a guide is readily noticeable.

"When the photograph was taken the cage was above and the water-tank was below the camera, consequently the tank com-

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partment *A* is brilliantly illuminated and in great contrast to the dark-cage compartment *B*. In the latter compartment two narrow streaks of light, one on the station sill and the other on the opposite wall-plate, indicate where the light passes through the clearance between the cage and the shaft timbers. The cage bell-rope and one of the tank-guides are in strong relief against the light in the tank compartment. The sheet-iron turn-plate, being wet, reflects the center-post; and the guard-gate shows strong illumination on its upper edge.

"The plate used was Seed's No. 26, and the exposure was 3½ minutes with the lens wide open. The illumination was entirely that of the sun, and the print was made from the plate exactly as it developed, no retouching of any kind being performed."

THE ORIGIN OF THE GYPSIES.

THIS problem, once regarded as difficult, has now been so far solved that it is possible to point out almost the exact spot that was originally the home of these wanderers, and to trace their journeyings through Asia and Europe. The most recent opinion regarding them is thus set forth by M. S. Geffrey in *La Science Illustrée* (Paris, July 26). Says this writer:

"Judging from the different dialects that they speak, which closely resemble the idioms of Sindh, in Western Hindustan, they are descended from the Jats, the primitive stock of the present population of the Sindh, or rather, as M. Trumpp remarks, from the degraded tribe of the Bhangis, which left India at a distant epoch that can not be fixed, and passed into Beluchistan, Afghanistan, and Persia.

"They did not all emigrate, however, if we are to credit a passage which I find in Thévenot's 'Travels in the Levant' and which I think has been neglected by most writers on the gypsies:

"'The Zinganes are an Indian people who live near Sindy or Sinde and serve as sailors on most of the vessels that ply in that vicinity. They are subjects of the Emperor of Moyal, who makes them presents to induce them to keep from piracy; nevertheless they are great thieves.'

"It seems to be very difficult not to recognize, in these robber Zinganes whose existence in Sindh was testified to by Thévenot in the seventeenth century, the brothers of our Zingari [gypsies[.

"However this may be, the Afghans of Iranian race repulsed the Jats, or Zingari, who had emigrated to their country. The latter, who have preserved in their dialects great similarity with the Afghan idioms, owing to this sojourn, entered Kurdistan, Asia Minor, Syria, and Egypt, where they formed, like the Thugs in India, a hostile caste, and where they remained for a considerable time, notably in Egypt.

"The name of 'Rom,' by which the gypsies generally call themselves, is considered by many linguists as a Coptic or Egyptian word signifying 'man.' . . . Nevertheless, as the gypsies stayed for a long time in Rumania, as we shall see, before invading other European countries, perhaps the word is derived from this circumstance.

"In any case their long sojourn in Egypt gave rise to their names of 'gypsies' and 'gitanos' (Egyptanos).

"The race has left throughout the whole Orient of Asia and Africa isolated representatives in families or small tribes. . . . Toward the tenth or eleventh century the Zingari penetrated into Europe by way of the Danubian countries, where they are still found in greater numbers than elsewhere, especially in Rumania. Elisée Reclus says of them:

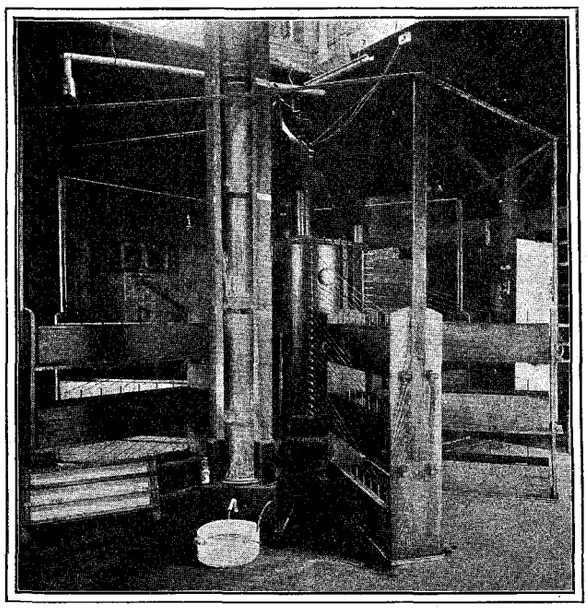
"'The once-despised race of the gypsies is blending little by little with the mass of the population; these pariahs are becoming Rumanians and patriots by virtue of their relative freedom. Once they were slaves; some belonging to the state, others to boyars or to convents. . . . The fusion of races between gypsies and Rumanians is going on the more easily that their religion is the same and that all the old nomads speak the language of the country. . . . . .

"In our country the Zingari are rare and generally vagabonds. . . . Nevertheless many have now fixed habitations. As society becomes organized, its wandering elements are obliged to take root. . . . We are witnessing the end of a great transformation begun ages ago. The bands of gypsies are in reality only the tail-end of civilization—the rear-guard of the multitudes of adventurers from all quarters of the globe, that have now been transformed into nations. . . . Wave after wave, the races have passed over our territory, some without becoming fixed, others leaving sporadic islets, and finally some that formed stable and important settlements.

"Amid these currents, the moving foam of the Zingari counts for little—at least in France; for in Spain it constitutes an element notable enough for its blood to appear in many places and form one of the appreciable factors of the Spanish race."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A CHEMICAL REVOLUTION.

IT is a remarkable fact that at the very root of our chemical industry lies a substance that it has hitherto been impossible to produce artificially. Without nitric acid hardly a single branch of commercial chemistry could be carried on, and hitherto we have been dependent for this substance on the natural deposits of niter, which now seem to be in imminent danger of



PROCESS OF ELECTRICAL FIXATION OF ATMOSPHERIC NITROGEN.
Courtesy of *The Electrical World and Engineer* (New York).

exhaustion. Niter, to be sure, is the result of the action of a micro-organism which brings the nitrogen and oxygen of the air into combination, but this does its work far too slowly for us, who use up a century's product in a day. The possibility that nitric acid may be produced artificially by forcing the nitrogen and oxygen of the atmosphere to combine chemically is therefore of the highest interest. In *The Electrical World and Engineer* (August 2) is an account of an electrical process invented by Charles S. Bradley in 1899 and now being developed by a company at Niagara Falls. Says the author of the article:

"The basic principle of the process depends upon phenomena discovered more than one hundred years ago and admitted as a fact of academic interest only. In 1785 Priestly discovered that when an electrical spark was discharged through air, the air immediately surrounding the same underwent a chemical change. This phenomenon is familiar to all who have had to do with electrical machines that produce sparks or arcs. After such a machine has worked for a time, a pungent odor is noticed, which has often been ascribed to the closer union of oxygen atoms producing ozone. While it is not impossible that such a reaction may take place, it now seems probable that the pungent odor which obtains in the neighborhood of an electric spark is due for the most part to oxids of nitrogen.

"Air, it will be remembered, is a mixture of about two volumes of oxygen to eight of nitrogen, and the electric spark

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causes the oxygen and nitrogen to unite, forming nitric oxid and nitrogen peroxid.

It is this action that has been utilized in Bradley's process, which consists of the production of a large number of arcs in a confined space, through which a regulated volume of air is passed. This air emerges from the apparatus laden with nitric oxids and peroxids, which are conducted away and utilized in forming the important commercial compounds. Investigation has shown that a static spark is not very effective in producing the desired result, and a great deal of money has been spent in finding out just what form of electric spark would produce a maximum chemical union of nitrogen and oxygen in the air. Alternating and direct-current arcs of different voltages were tried, and the result has been emphatically in favor of the high-voltage, direct-current arc. It has been found best to use a voltage of about 10,000 and allow it to jump electrostatically through the air a short distance, thereby establishing the arc, and then rapidly separating the contacts until the arc breaks. To do this an entirely new kind of machine was found to be necessary, and one has been devised capable of making and breaking 414,000 arcs per minute. Air is driven through the apparatus and comes out laden with nitrous gases, which are dissolved in water by passing through a device resembling a "cooling-tower." Says the writer:

"If these gases are brought into contact with caustic potash, saltpeter is the result; and if brought into contact with caustic soda, nitrate soda is the result. In fact, it is easily possible to form almost any of the nitrates by this simple combination with appropriate bases. When it is remembered that the nitrates form one of the most important classes of chemical reagents, it will be readily seen that this process reduced to one of commercial profit will be one of the most important developments of the period."

At present nitric acid is usually made from Chile saltpeter distilled with sulfuric acid. The nitric acid thus formed disappears in the arts, and consequently we have been for years taking from the earth a most important compound which is limited in supply. To quote again:

"Upon these compounds—namely, the fixed nitrates—vegetation of all kinds depends, and some of the far-seeing scientists have stated that very shortly nature will cease to honor these drafts upon her fixed nitrates—that twelve million tons a year of fixed nitrates will be required to bring the wheat crop in 1930 up to the amount required. These are serious matters, and, therefore, it is very important that means be sought to produce fixed nitrates without drawing on nature's reserve supply, by utilizing the free nitrogen in the air around us. . . . Long before the time the extraordinary necessity for large quantities of fixed nitrates develops it is expected that the process will be on a sufficient scale to enable it to meet the problem successfully."

Commenting on this new process, *The Electrical World and Engineer* says editorially:

"It is too early yet to predict the success of such methods as compared with those now in use, but even if they fail to compete with nature in nitration, they may lead to short cuts to other rarer products of great value from the purely commercial standpoint. At all events, the apparatus furnishes a new and immensely powerful engine of research, capable of startling results in theory or industry, or in both. We shall await with the keenest interest further news of Mr. Bradley's experiments, which are as interesting and promising as anything that the dawning century has yet shown."

Marconi's New Wireless Receiver.—The new wave-detector to be used by Marconi as a substitute for the coherer in wireless telegraphy was described by him recently in a lecture before the Royal Institution in London. "The instrument," says *Engineering News*, "makes use of the influence of a rapidly oscillating current on the magnetic condition of a magnet in its neighborhood. A small magnet core is surrounded by two coils, the one, of fine wire, being connected with the telephone-receiver; the other, of coarser wire, being connected with the vertical receiving-wire of the station. The magnet core has its magnetism constantly varied by a permanent magnet moved or rotated near it. When waves reach the receiving-wire and pass through the primary of the instrument, they affect the lag of the core behind the induction of the permanent magnet, and thus give rise to a current wave in the secondary of the instrument. This current wave is heard as a sound in the attached telephone-receiver. . . . Mr. Marconi has used this wave-detector for continuous receiving at the rate of thirty words per minute. He hopes soon to operate it with a recorder, by which means he thinks a speed of as much as one hundred words per minute might be attained."

Purifying Milk by Pressure.—"To investigate the effect of pressure on bacteria an apparatus has been devised which is remarkable for having produced what is probably the greatest hydrostatic pressure ever reached—over 450,000 pounds per square inch," says *The Practical Druggist*, as abstracted in *Merck's Report*, August. "The particular object of these experiments was to determine whether the bacteria in milk might not be killed by hydrostatic pressure, so that it would keep a longer time without going sour. Moderate pressures were first tried, but appeared to have no effect. The pressures were then increased and notable results were obtained. Milk subjected to pressures of 70 to 100 tons kept from twenty-four to sixty hours longer without going sour than milk which had not been subjected to compression. The degree to which the keeping qualities of milk were improved appeared to depend as much on the time for which the pressure was maintained as upon the actual pressure reached. Pressures of ninety tons per square inch maintained for an hour prevented milk from going sour for from four to six days. Complete sterilization of the milk, however, was in no case effected, even at the highest pressures, and the milk in many cases acquired peculiar tastes and odors on keeping, indicating that certain species of bacteria were killed while others were not."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

"IN view of the recent campaigns in this country for the extermination of mosquitoes, the proposition of a German scientist for ridding localities of this pest is extremely interesting," says *The American Inventor*. "The professor in question argues that protection from animal and insect depredations is frequently secured by the erection of scarecrows. He further states that inasmuch as mosquitoes are the prey of dragon-flies, and that as the mosquito avoids this insect as much as possible, the bodies of dead dragon-flies strung upon wires in mosquito-infested localities should succeed in scaring the mosquitoes away."

PRESS despatches report that Great Salt Lake, which for several years has been slowly but steadily receding, has now reached the lowest level recorded since observations have been taken by the Weather Bureau. The fall since 1894 amounts to nearly six feet, and on the low, flat eastern shore this has resulted in a recession of the water-line during that time of fully three-quarters of a mile. Speaking of this phenomenon, an official of the Bureau is reported as saying: "Utah has been in a dry cycle for seventeen or eighteen years. In this period the precipitation has been much below the average. Precipitation sometimes moves in cycles of this kind and duration, and I think a prolonged period of increased precipitation is nearly due. But it will take several wet years to bring the lake back to its former level."

THE value of skilled labor is very well illustrated, says *Railway and Locomotive Engineering*, August, by the increase in the value of iron products through the agency of labor alone. "The ore of iron is so plentiful on this continent and so easily reached that it can be delivered to blast-furnaces for three or four dollars a ton, which represents the work of mining the ore and transporting it to a point where a smelting-plant is ready to separate the iron from the impurities which are always mixed with the ore in its natural state. Iron is never found pure, but some ores are much richer in iron than others, and some are much more easily refined than others. Under the refining processes the value of iron rises very rapidly. In one of his reports Carroll D. Wright, of the Labor Bureau, says that 75 cents' worth of iron ore when turned into bar iron is worth $5. If you make it into horseshoes it is worth $10, or if into table-knives $180. Seventy-five cents' worth of iron ore manufactured into needles is worth $6,800, and when converted into some kinds of fancy buttons it is worth about $30,000. If the iron is made into watch-springs the product is worth ten times more than the buttons, and when turned into hair-springs it will sell for the enormous sum of $400,000. All that great enhancement of value is of course due to the labor expended upon it. The converting of iron into hair-springs is, to be sure, an extreme case, but every industry devoted to manufacture of appliances from iron gives illustrations of the enhancement in value due to labor alone."

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

DID PROVIDENCE POSTPONE THE CORONATION?

THIS question is receiving serious consideration among a certain class of religious thinkers in England. The Rev. Charles H. Wright, D.D., a Bampton lecturer and sometime Oxford divinity professor, who is now superintendent of the Protestant Reformation Society, has recently published a pamphlet on "The Coronation of the King and the Faith of the Nation," in which he suggests that the sudden sickness of King Edward and the postponement of the coronation were much more than mere matters of chance. This clergyman refuses to regard the coronation as a royal pageant only; he sees in it something far more important. A coronation to-day, as he points out, is very different from the ceremony recognized in the days of William the Conqueror or Charlemagne. Formerly, it mattered little whether a king's character was admirable or infamous, for the doctrine of divine right was universally accepted. Nowadays, declares Dr. Wright, we are coming to know that there is only one supreme King, namely, Jesus Christ, and that to him all other kings must bow. May it not have happened, he inquires, that the inadequate recognition of this fact on the part of the English people called down a divine judgment which resulted in the postponement of the coronation? He continues:

"When nominal Protestants and Christians know less of their Bibles than they know of the novels and novelettes of the day; when appeals to Scripture teaching are discredited on all hands; when children in our schools know little of the stories of patriarchs and prophets; when students in the universities can not find out places in the Bible; when the histories of apostles, as set forth in the inspired book of church history (the Acts of the Apostles), are becoming wellnigh forgotten, legends of the saints are becoming again popular, and the outlines of the life and death of the Redeemer are sought to be kept alive by what used to be termed laymen's books, *i.e.*, by painted windows, carved images, or illustrations in stone, wood, or paint, of the so called 'stations of the cross,'—what is likely to be the ultimate fate of a large portion of our English population?"

Since the English sovereign reigns under the supreme sway of divine Providence, Dr. Wright goes on to say, his trial must have been decreed by that Higher Potentate. And it is not irrational, he thinks, to suppose that the calamity which stunned the national consciousness with perplexity was ordained to remind all rulers, as well as all peoples, through the earth of the allegiance due to the King who is so largely forgotten, ignored, or dishonored in this age of materialism.

The Christian Commonwealth (London) comments sympathetically on Dr. Wright's utterance. It says:

"We fully agree with Dr. Wright that a splendid royal celebration, even tho it may attract the admiration of the world, can not counteract the sad tendency to decadence which seems to be betokened by some marks of our national life. The coronation is an ecclesiastical ceremonial, elaborately designed to show how the sovereign represents the profoundest convictions of a people who have adopted the Bible as their charter of both civil and religious liberty. But what if this liberty of the national conscience becomes ungodly license? . . . Such warnings as his are surely needed, and should be seriously heeded. If they are founded on facts in the national life, then the event which has troubled palace and people may have been needed to rouse the collective conscience to the necessity of a new Reformation."

A PHILOSOPHICAL VIEW OF THE FUTURE OF RELIGION.

DR. PAUL CARUS, the editor of *The Open Court* and of *The Monist*, and a student whose voluminous writings on the philosophy of religion give his words some authority, devotes himself in the July issue of *The Monist* to a consideration of "The Future of Religion." He confesses that he is radical in his principles and that he does not hesitate to apply his radicalism to practical life. And yet, he adds, "the very recognition of evolution as an essential truth in the interpretation of the development of man teaches me to be conservative. Such a radicalism as would tear down religion on account of some antiquated expressions is shallow and will not prove wholesome. It is a spurious radicalism." He writes further:

"Those who speak of the religion or non-religion of the future have seen one side only of the religious life of the present age, viz., the decay of certain dogmatic features of the old theology and the palpable untenableness of the old position of dogmatism with its *credo quia absurdum;* they are limited in their field of vision to one aspect only, and have not seen the actual growth that is taking place in the minds of theologians holding chairs of theology at the several universities of both hemispheres, and also in the hearts of religious congregations, especially of the

LOUIS A. LAMBERT, Editor of the New York *Freeman's Journal*. JAMES JEFFREY ROCHE, Editor of the Boston *Pilot*. JAMES DONELLAN, Editor of the Baltimore *Catholic Mirror*.

EDITORS OF RELIGIOUS PERIODICALS.—IX.

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Protestant churches of the United States. The future of mankind will not be less religious than the past; it will be more religious; that is to say, its religion will be as much purer than the decaying credos of to-day as monotheism was better than the polytheism which it succeeded."

The present age, as Dr. Carus points out, is one in which frequent demands are being made for a revision of creeds. This appears to him a symptom of growth and life, rather than of decay and death. The real mistake, he thinks, lies not in our demand for a new statement of faith, in harmony with the advancing knowledge of the world, but in our attempt to readjust ancient creeds to modern life. Referring to the revised creed of the Presbyterian Church, Dr. Carus declares:

"In place of a revision I should have proposed a new statement made of the spirit in which the present generation views the confessions of faith in the past, and my proposition, which I trust would be acceptable to the most orthodox wing of the church, would read about as follows:

Whereas, Divine revelation is the unfoldment of truth;
Whereas, God speaks to mankind at sundry times and in divers manners;
Whereas, Jesus Christ spoke to us in parables, and the Christian confessions of faith are, as their name implies, symbolical books;
Whereas, Religion is a living power and life means growth;
Whereas, That is the true light which lighteth every man that cometh into the world; and finally
Whereas, Centuries of unparalleled growth have added much to our better comprehension of religious truth:
Therefore be it resolved, That we, the duly elected representatives of the Presbyterian Church, declare—
That we regard the Westminster Confession of Faith and other formulations of belief in ages past contained in the symbolical books, as venerable historical documents which were, from time to time, on certain occasions, and for specific purposes, composed by the legitimate and legally appointed representatives of our church;
That we justify the spirit in which they were written, but deny that they were ever intended to bar out from us the light that the higher development of science and the general advance of civilization would bring;
That we bear in mind that symbolical books are symbols, and that we have learned that a freer scope for their interpretation in the light of the maturest science of our age will do no harm to the essential doctrines of our faith.

"This declaration would bestow the necessary liberty of conscience on Presbyterian ministers without involving the change of a single letter in the Westminster Confession and without causing a break in the historical tradition of the church."

Dr. Carus does not believe that the inevitable changes which are taking place in religious thought will necessarily lead to agnosticism or "negativism of any kind." He thinks they rather tend toward "the establishment of a positive science of religion." "We shall see the justice," he says, "of interpreting the traditional dogmas in the light of science. We need not drop the symbol as a myth, when we begin to understand its significance, nor need we abandon the name and conception of God when we learn that God is not an individual being, but a superpersonal omnipresence." Dr. Carus concludes:

"Religious truths were formulated for the sake of rendering clear the situation in which they were written, but they were never meant to arrest mental development. The men who wrote the Westminster Confession would not express themselves to-day in the same terms as they did then. In their days they reformed the church, because they insisted upon their right to think, to learn, and to grow; they would not to-day be prevented from acting on the same principles, and under changed conditions they would express their faith in other terms. Let us follow their example and so prove ourselves to be their faithful successors, their legitimate heirs and true children, not in the letter, but in the spirit.

"What is true of the Presbyterians holds good for all churches. There is no need of revising dogmatic formulas or tampering with any confession of faith. Let all creeds stand as they read and treat them as historical documents; but when you feel that you have outgrown the letter of your religious traditions, remember that creeds are symbols of your faith, not absolute truth, and insist on your right of interpretation.

"We need elasticity in our religious life as well as stability. The right of interpretation gives both: it frees us from the bondage of the letter that killeth, yet preserves the spirit. It allows a great scope to liberty on conservative principles and favors growth without producing a break, thus rendering evolution possible where otherwise a revolution would be necessary."

THE "DIVINE RIGHT" OF COAL BARONS.

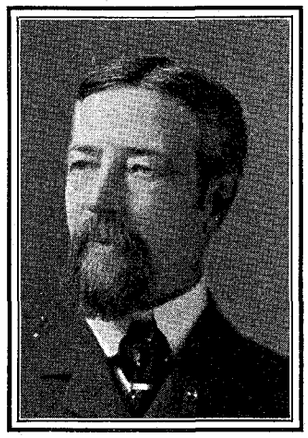
MR. W. F. CLARK, a citizen of Wilkesbarre, Pa., recently addressed a letter to President Baer, of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, appealing to him on religious grounds to end the coal strike. Mr. Baer replied as follows:

"MY DEAR MR. CLARK: I have your letter of the 16th inst.

"I do not know who you are. I see that you are a religious man, but you are evidently biased in favor of the right of the workingman to control a business in which he has no other interest than to secure fair wages for the work he does.

"I beg of you not to be discouraged. The rights and interest of the laboring man will be protected and cared for—not by the labor agitators, but by the Christian men to whom God in His infinite wisdom has given the control of the property interests of the country, and upon the successful management of which so much depends. Do not be discouraged. Pray earnestly that right may triumph, always remembering that the Lord God omnipotent still reigns, and that His reign is one of law and order, and not of violence and crime.

"Yours truly,
"GEORGE F. BAER, President."


PRES. GEORGE F. BAER.

This "extraordinary" letter—the epithet is quoted from the New York *Evening Post*—has aroused a great deal of interest. To the New York *Times* it appears that President Baer's utterance "verged very close upon unconscious blasphemy." The New York *Tribune* declares:

"Strict-construction theologians have before now insisted upon the close relations between Calvinism and coal. It is something new, however, to find a hardheaded financier setting up as a doctrine of the business world the predestination of the Pennsylvania coal-mines to the all-wise control of President Baer and his fellow-presidents of coal companies. Doubtless good Calvinists have accepted the management of the coal operators, like everything else that is, as being somehow or other in some mysterious way in harmony with the ultimate designs of a God who endures evil and makes even the wrath of men to praise Him. But few of them have reached the point of considering the so-called 'coal barons' as shining examples of God's perfect work, in which His loving designs for the welfare of the whole human race were made manifest. It seems, however, that is the true doctrine which all religious men should hold. . . . . .

"It will take a load from the consciences of many earnest people to have this authoritative declaration that God, through the kindness of the coal operators, will be able to manage this strike in accordance with the dictates of infinite wisdom. There have been some persons who believe in law and order, and have no sympathy with riotous strikers or demagogic agitators, who have not hitherto been able to detect infinite wisdom sitting at any of the coal presidents' desks, but doubtless they were mistaken. In their blindness they have said it was the duty of the operators to operate; that they should either meet their men half-way and settle the difficulty, or, under the protection of the State, put other men to work and mine coal. They have had a notion that God put the coal in the earth to furnish heat for men's needs, and thought there was some slip in the cogs of the universe when they could not buy coal because President Baer, God's vicegerent at the mines, would not work them. But if it is a part of the divine order that we should all pay $10 a ton till the surplus stock is worked off, so let it be. Only we should like to

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ask a question or two. Are the coal operators infallible individually, or only when they are gathered together, like a church council, about an office table to fix rates and say what each retailer must sell his coal for on pain of having his God-given supply cut off? Was the agreement of two years ago, which the operators say was so unwise and has made so much trouble, also dictated by infinite wisdom?"

The New York *American and Journal* is even more caustic in its comment:

"The pious pirate is no new thing. Often in the old days the prayerful buccaneer imperiled in a stormy sea vowed candles to the Virgin in exchange for a safe deliverance, and to add a wing or a tower to a church was not an unheard-of act of gratitude after a voyage in which much booty had been gathered and many passengers and seamen on captured galleons made to walk the plank.

"But President Baer and the relations between a just God and the thieving trusts must be left to the pulpit for adequate treatment. Only the pulpit can deal with blasphemy so crass and horrible as it ought to be dealt with, without seeming to be as blasphemous as Baer himself. And all the privileges and immunities of the sacred desk will be needed for a task which no layman may undertake who would not sin against reverence even in appearance.

"'The Lord God Omnipotent still reigns,' exclaims the amazing Baer of the coal trust, 'and His reign is one of law and order, and not of violence and crime.'

"And still stands the Commandment, delivered through Moses on awful Sinai to all men:

"'THOU SHALT NOT STEAL!'"

THE DEBT OF CHRISTIANITY TO JOHN RUSKIN.

THERE were few topics of human interest that John Ruskin left untouched during the course of his long and notable literary career. He created something of an epoch in the history of art criticism; he left a deep impress upon the political economy and social thought of his time; and he wrote with rare discernment on questions of natural history and science. Back of all, however, was a great and dominating moral passion. Prof. J. F. Bonnell, of Emory College, Oxford, Ga., chooses to regard Ruskin preeminently as "a great Christian teacher," who "came from the bosom of a family warm with Bible truth and devout almost to asceticism; who, being heir to large wealth, yet steadily consecrated it to the public benefit; who with a spirit more lofty and heroic than Jephthah's, because more enlightened and voluntary, made surrender to Love his own admiration and love, and yielded to a fateful invasion of other claims the dearest object of his affections—the wife and idol of his heart—thus doing the act of a self-crushing and sublime grace; who sought to teach the economists and commercialists the human side of society and of men, and the supreme authority of Christianity in every domain." Professor Bonnell continues (in *The Methodist Review*, July–August):

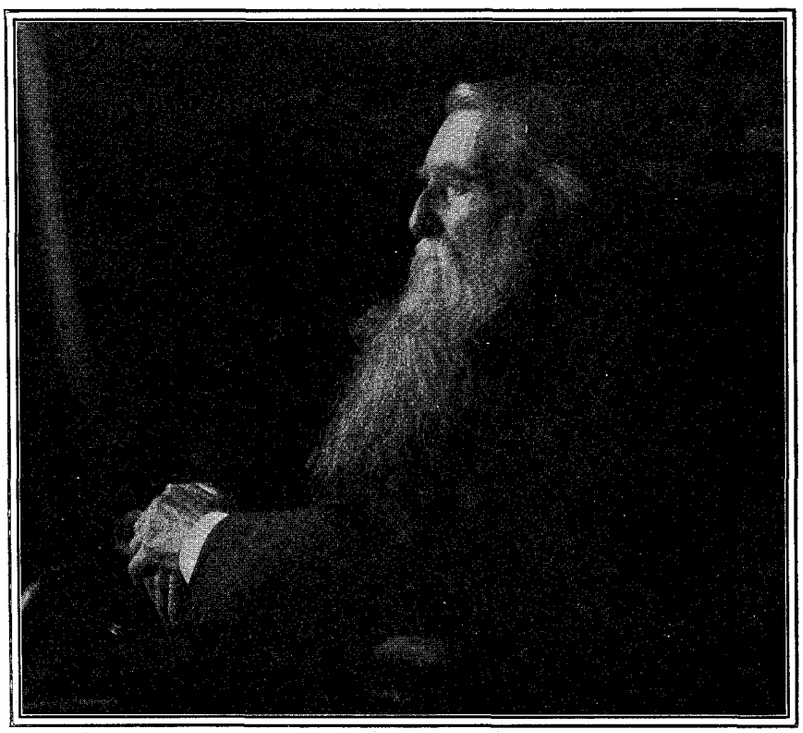
"He was preacher, if preacher we are to call him, without any of the obvious accompaniments or environments of such a functionary; without expectation on part of any of his deliverances in that rôle; with no authority but that of conscience and conscious power, with no credentials but eternal truth. Yet, if that personality called the man of art wrote or stood forward to enlighten and entertain people whose ears were open for such an event, there stood also with him the twin personality nurtured, versed, and cultured in things that pertain to the profoundest concerns of human life and destiny. And on all possible occasions and all themes, whether in professional lecture, in public address, or in his more voluminous works, the great soul, the deeply fired spirit, mounted above the masterly mind and poured out a warmth and light of lasting, uplifting truth. Nay, it is possible that his teaching and preaching took such effect as historically they did because he pleaded for righteousness under no assumption of title, in no official name or position, and addressed men as one driven by a consuming love of truth and goodness."

Professor Bonnell proceeds to quote a few brief characteristic expressions of Ruskin's religious thought. Here, for example, is a passage on prayer:

"Everybody in this room has been taught to pray daily, 'Thy kingdom come.' Now if we hear a man swear in the streets we think it very wrong, and say he takes God's name in vain. But there's a twenty times worse way of taking His name in vain than that. It is to *ask God for what we don't want.* He doesn't like that sort of prayer. If you don't want a thing don't ask for it; such asking is the worst mockery of your King you can mock him with; the soldier's striking him on the head with the reed was nothing to that. If you don't wish for His kingdom, don't pray for it. But if you do, you must do more than pray for it, you must work for it. And to work for it you must know what it is; we have all prayed for it many a day without thinking."

Another passage quoted gives Ruskin's view of "Divine Service":

"You are told to sing psalms when you are merry, and to pray when you need anything, and by the perversion of the evil spirit we get to think that praying and psalm-singing are service. If a child finds itself in want of anything, he runs in and asks his father for it; does he call that doing his father a service? If he begs for a toy or a piece of cake does he call that serving his father? That with God is prayer, and He likes to hear it. He likes you to ask Him for cake when you want it: but He doesn't call that serving Him. Begging is not serving. . . . And yet we are impudent enough to call our beggings and chantings 'divine service.' We say 'Divine service will be performed' (that's our word—the form of it gone through) 'at eleven o'clock.' Alas!



JOHN RUSKIN.

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unless we perform divine service in every willing act of our life we never perform it at all."

Such utterances as these, declares Professor Bonnell, are marvelous at once for their "extreme simplicity, directness, and awakening effectiveness." They went "deep and wide" when they were written, and have been "oscillating in our preaching ever since." The writer says further:

"Without attempting now to define its nature and limits in times before he spoke on matters of Christian duty, not delaying to point out the universal sway of doctrinal and apologetic preaching and literature, we are confident that historic insight, long observation, and experience as well, agree that Ruskin gave great vitality, if not form, to much that has got to be more or less familiar if not commonplace religious teaching. Take his reprobation of the mercenary spirit which has always stood in the way of benevolent and philanthropic Christianity, wherein he describes even Christian people as so ready to enforce their faith but slow to push their charities and *live* their faith. Note also his indictment of the economic doctrines that, making self the center and self-interest the dominant concern, maintained the obeisance to riches, and crushed the feet, if not the neck, of Christian sympathy and humanity. Mark how he not only deprecates but denounces praying for the kingdom of God if there is no willingness also to work for it. See to what bold loftiness of standard he raises the duty of doing right only in the love of it. Hark! with what prophetic energy he rouses the professed servants of God, otherwise resting in serene complaisance with their sanctuary performances, to recognize the truth that divine service, if done by man at all, is imposed on all the acts of his life. And, finally, so far as we have recalled his vision of duty, hear with what sublime appeal and in what lofty reverence for the Supreme Presence in all the earth, he declares, as in a tone of authority, that our religion is parted from our life if we live as tho God were set up only in our churches and not in our homes, and as tho the house of God only were sacred, and not also the whole earth he has made.

"What of practical force and vitality has entered public religious teaching in the time of these and like ideas is due largely to the bold and glowing insight and the eloquent and resistless influence of Ruskin. As it has been said of him as the apostle of art that 'no one has done more to free art from conventionalism and superficiality, and to reveal its spirit and depth,' so is it also true of him that he spent himself, in the ardor of his soul, to break up the conventionalism and inertia in moral and religious sentiment and practice."

Chicago's Ministerial Exodus.—The Chicago *Tribune* calls attention to the fact that for some half a dozen years past Chicago has been supplying the pulpits of Boston, New York, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Washington, and other Eastern cities, with leading clergymen. It says:

"One after the other, Collyer, Lorimer, Bristol, Hillis, Kittredge, Patton, Henson, and others have left us when in the prime of their usefulness. They have listened to the Macedonian cry from these cities and obeyed it. The latest to hear the cry and give favorable answer is Dr. Crane, who goes to Worcester, Mass., and a faint and far-off cry is heard from London, urging that we spare Dr. Gunsaulus. . . . . .

"Time was when Chicago ministered only to the material wants of the East and sent them their beef, pork, mutton, grain, and lumber. Next, the East began to clamor for men who were skilled in finance and promotion and business organization, and we sent them our expert business men. Then the Eastern people demanded more enterprising and up-to-date journals, and straightway the demand was satisfied by filling up their offices with Chicago newspaper men. Lastly, feeling the need of more satisfactory spiritual refreshment, the Easterners began levying upon Chicago for ministers.

"Chicago will always be able to meet the demand and be glad to meet it. The Eastern people take from us that which enriches them and does not in the least impoverish or embarrass us. Just as from the great prairies bright, smart, hustling, young business men flock in here to take the place of the seasoned material we export, so for every minister we send away to cities where religion languishes, others stand ready to take his place. Chicago has now reached that point in its progress where it can export. It is a supply depot. Soon it may be able to furnish the 'effete East' with authors, musicians, painters, and sculptors, just as it is now supplying it with architects, builders, and contractors as well as ministers."

THE CASE OF DR. BEET, AGAIN.

IN an article entitled "An English Wesleyan Scholar's 'Heresy'" (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, June 7) we have already had occasion to refer at some length to the controversy that is being waged in English Methodist circles over the views on future punishment expressed by Dr. Joseph Agar Beet, principal of Richmond Wesleyan College. Dr. Beet, it will be recalled, is unwilling to believe either in the "endless suffering of the lost" or the "inherent immortality of every individual." His case came up for decision before the July session of the Wesleyan Conference in Manchester, in connection with the matter of his annual reelection to the important position which he holds. After a spirited discussion, in which Dr. Beet's attitude was defended by the Rev. Hugh Price Hughes and attacked by several prominent Methodist clergymen, the Conference passed a resolution declaring that it found his views in some respects in conflict with those taught in the church. It acquiesced, however, in his reinstalment, on condition that he does not teach in the pulpit the doctrines expounded in his books, "The Last Things" and "The Immortality of the Soul," and that he publishes nothing further on this subject except with the consent of the Conference.

The New York *Outlook* (August 23), which makes extended comment on the decision of the Conference, says:

"This action appears to us to furnish a striking illustration of a common and fatal error in ecclesiastical bodies. Whether Dr. Beet's teaching conforms to the moral sense, to Scripture, and to the standards of the Wesleyan Church, or to either, we do not discuss. But its teachings either are or are not an important departure from the standards of his church. If they are unimportant, the Conference ought not to call the author to account for them, for surely a teacher of theology should possess a little liberty of teaching. If they are important, the committee ought not to ask and Dr. Beet ought not to consent to keep silence respecting them. If the teachings are, from the committee's point of view, sufficiently important errors to make the teacher of them unfit to retain his theological chair, they are or ought to be sufficiently important, from his point of view, not to be suppressed for the purpose of keeping the chair."

The Boston *Congregationalist* (August 23) declares:

"This arrangement is obviously nothing more than a renewal of the former compromise, and leaves the question of doctrinal subscription in Methodism in a most unsatisfactory condition. Two courses were open to the conference. It might have declared Dr. Beet's eschatological views to be heretical and inconsistent with his remaining a Wesleyan tutor or minister. Or, it might have declared that the points on which Dr. Beet was at variance with Methodist standards were not of sufficient importance to require his resignation. Its present decision sets a dangerous precedent. In the course of a few years we may perhaps hear that the professor of dogmatics at Didsbury is bound over not to lecture to his students on justification by faith, and that a treatise on baptismal regeneration written by the occupant of the theological chair at Headingley is excluded by common consent from the library of that college. And as to the private and unrecanted doctrines of the circuit ministers, there appears to be nothing to prevent them from covering the whole range of a congress of religions."

The London *British Weekly* says:

"We have no hesitation in saying that we thoroughly disbelieve in the plan of silencing a Christian minister on one of the most awful and pressing subjects on which a Christian minister has to speak. We understand neither the silencing of Dr. Beet by the Conference nor his submission to that silencing."

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FOREIGN TOPICS.

WITTE.

M. WITTE keeps after the trusts. He is filling a vast amount of space in the European newspapers, which follow his movements with attentive but not always respectful admiration. It may not be out of place to explain that Sergius de Witte is the Russian Minister of Finance. He is fifty-three years old, and, like Theodore Roosevelt, is descended on his father's side from a family of Dutch emigrants. As has been the case with other Dutchmen, he manifested a predilection for holding public office that was gratified in early life with very unexpected consequences. He rose steadily in the government railway service, and ten years ago was appointed to the post which he now fills. He built the great Siberian railway, rearranged the Russian national debt, and now proposes to call the nations together to deal with the trusts. Is the man great enough for his task? The *Temps* (Paris) says of him:

"A man who has reestablished the financial credit of Russia; strengthened her sources of revenue by measures which may have been at times the objects of just criticism, but which have none the less attained their end; aided the creation of a great iron industry which languishes at present, but which will survive—no one could wish that for good reasons more than the French; made the Czar of Russia not only the autocrat that he always is, but a 'railway king,' owner of more miles of line than any Yankee millionaire whatever; passionately attacked, vigorously and well defended, especially when he defends himself—such is Mr. Witte."

One of the features of his internal policy, according to the same authority, is to do away with the village communism that is so integral a feature of Russian peasant life. He is going about it quietly and firmly. As to his financial policy, it can not be condemned. Part of this policy is railway construction, and M. Witte is the world's greatest railroad man. To quote another authority, the *Economiste Français* (Paris):

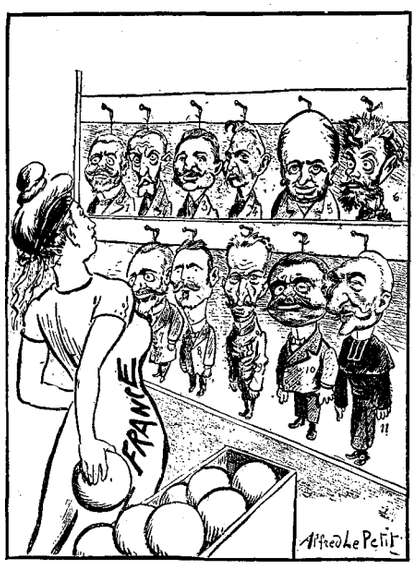
"In an empire so vast as Russia, where the distances are immense and where so much natural wealth still sleeps unexploited, the construction of railways, apart from its strategic advantages, is both an economic and a civilizing necessity. The policy of the Minister of Finance, who lacks neither boldness nor prudence, is to proportion effort to resources. . . . A condition essential to the progress of Russia is the maintenance of peace, and, as is attested by the Minister of Finance, the policy of Czar Nicholas II. is directed to this end."

But M. Witte has his detractors, and they are after him as energetically as he is after the trusts. He is blamed for having brought on the present industrial crisis in Russia. The complaint is thus put by the London *Times:*

"Ever since the beginning of this year the manufacturers, both native and foreign, have accused the Government of first encouraging them to produce largely, partly by the promise of big and continued state orders for railroad iron and other articles, and then, when new works had been built and older ones enlarged, suddenly stopping its demand for the goods whose creation it had done so much to foster. This is, in substance, the complaint of the coal-owners, ironmasters, rolling-mill proprietors, spinners, and other people who have employed their own, or borrowed, capital in trying to help M. Witte to realize his ideal, a great and powerful industrial Russia. . . . The defense is the old one known to lawyers as confession and avoidance. M. Witte's counsel is instructed to say that his client did take steps to encourage capitalists, native and foreign, to develop existing industries and start new ones, but that he refuses to accept responsibility for the evil consequences of this policy, on the ground that it was the business of the capitalists to do their spiriting gently and keep within 'reasonable' limits."

The same eminent authority also opens fire on the Russian Minister of Finance all along the line:

"M. Witte denies strongly that the government orders for railroad materials and other articles, on the promise of which so many rolling-mills and foundries were established in Russia, have been diminished. We are not, of course, in a position to criticize this statement, which is, perhaps, of more weight than the allegations to which it is opposed. But we can not accept M. Witte's plea that he is in no way responsible for the outburst of industrial speculation which his policy encouraged. He may have believed that it was worth while to run the risk of the collapse—which he now seems to say he foresaw—in order to equip Russia with the means of producing railroad materials and other articles she needs in achieving her 'destiny.' In any case, he was not likely to admit that he was mistaken."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.



LIBERTY, FRATERNITY, EQUALITY.

They make strange bedfellows until France bowls the ministry out.

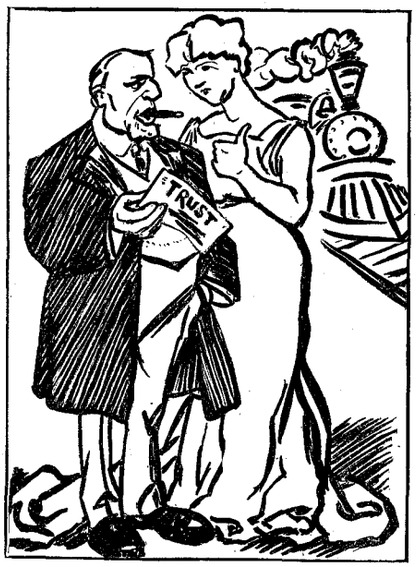
1 Trouillot, 2 Maruéjouls, 3 Doumergue, 4 Chaumié, 5 Vallé, 6 Pelletan, 7 Rouvier, 8 Mougeot, 9 André, 10 Delcassé, 11 Combes.

—*Grelot* (Paris).

FREEDOM'S FLIGHT.

But Nicholas seems unable to raise the kite.

—*Ulk.*



FREEDOM IN THE UNITED STATES.

It simply means liberty to form a trust.

—*Figaro* (Paris).

THREE BRANDS OF FREEDOM.

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DISTRUST OF EMPEROR WILLIAM.

DIFFICULTIES are multiplying for Germany. Emperor William is accused by European newspapers beyond the reach of his press laws of having left his empire in isolation. He has therefore visited the Czar on the principle of "throwing a sprat to catch a herring." He will gain little or nothing in European opinion, altho Germany's position is now full of peril. That acute critic of all that relates to the German empire and Emperor, *The Spectator* (London), remarks:

"The circle of dread, anxiety, and dislike with which Germany has surrounded herself is completed by the misgivings and something more which she has inspired in Holland. When the Queen of Holland was believed to be dying, it became known to those behind the scenes that the German Emperor meant to insist on the German heir—the Duke of Weimar—succeeding to the crown. In the almost certain event of the Dutch people resisting that succession, and desiring to establish a republic, he was, it is believed, prepared to support the monarchical principle by a military occupation of Holland."

This naturally caused great distrust and dread of Emperor William throughout Holland, says our authority. To make matters worse, the Emperor got on the wrong side of the United States Government in a manner thus explained:

"The German Emperor's scheme for including Holland within the German Empire managed to produce a certain amount of friction and anxiety in America. When Washington was sounded in regard to the scheme, we may feel sure that it would have disclaimed any intention to interfere in European affairs, but we may also feel sure that at the same time the Emperor was informed that if Holland passed into the German Empire the Monroe Doctrine would operate to prevent Dutch Guiana becoming a German colony. Happily, the recovery of the Queen of Holland rendered all these speculations of no effect, but we do not imagine that the raising of them in any sense reassured the leading men of America in regard to Germany. Again, the attempt to organize the German vote in the United States as a separate political force with specially German aims, tho it may find favor with the Emperor, who delights to think of the strength of the German vote in the United States, is not liked by American statesmen. It is an exotic and eccentric element in their politics which they would gladly be without."

VON BULOW'S PART.

The Only Middle Line the German Chancellor approves of. —*Ulk* (Berlin).

WILLIAM'S PEACE IS ARMED.

—*Pasquino* (Milan).

ANTI-GERMAN CARTOONS.

The situation brought about by William's world politics in the effort to adhere to what Count von Bülow calls "a middle line," has led to a warm newspaper war between Berlin and London. The immediate occasion was Germany's effort to "make up" when the Boer war ended. England would not have this. Next appeared a sensational anonymous article in *The National Review* (London) on "Lord Salisbury and Continental Entanglements." This article was said to emanate from a source very near to the highest British official sources. It said:

"It is vital for her [Germany] to secure peace for the next five years, so as to be able to build up her great fleet, with which to destroy England's maritime ascendency. It is not a little amusing to find her official scribes in this hour endeavoring to explain away alike their attacks upon the British navy and their aggressive schemes so indiscreetly avowed in the hour when England appeared upon the verge of defeat in South Africa. Efforts are being made to veil in oblivion the articles of Von der Goltz, Janson, Boguslawski, and Verdy du Vernois, those distinguished generals who have, as M. Lockroy noted in his articles upon the German navy, been 'assisting with their pens the maritime projects of the Kaiser,' by preaching the ease with which England could be invaded and the need of preparing for such an invasion. At the word of order the German press is now assuring foreign readers that an invasion of England is impossible—and this tho the harbor works at Emden, the destined ports of embarkation, are being pushed forward with a feverish activity, and rapid embarkation is being practised at the naval maneuvers! The same semi-official scribes are beginning a bitter campaign against the British Navy League, which has committed the unpardonable offense of drawing attention to the rapid progress of the German navy, and which has also translated into English some of the articles written by German officers for home consumption, and never meant to reach the eyes of Englishmen. . . . In the United States at this present moment all its secret energies are being exerted to the creation of ill-will between the United States and England."

The persistence and the unanimity of the anti-Germanism of the English press have disconcerted the official and non-official newspapers of William's capital. A leading German publicist has pleaded in a widely printed letter for "a more cautious handling of foreign politics," and the German newspapers have certainly been more cautious of late in handling British topics. But the London *Times* complains:

"No German journal of importance has openly and frankly expressed regret for having traduced British statesmen, abused British generals, and blackened the character of the British army. Such expressions of regret as have been used are of a general and almost unmeaning character, and the attempt has not unfrequently been made to gloss over the utterances of the daily press and to make a scapegoat of the comic papers."

German newspapers are now asserting that England's present feeling of distrust is all due to misunderstanding. They give much space to an appeal for better relations between the two Powers signed among others by Professor Mommsen. The *Kölnische Zeitung* says, however, that the mutual misunderstandings between Germany and Great Britain may never be cleared away. The *Hamburger Nachrichten* says the English papers need not sneer at the German official and semi-official press, seeing that so many London organs are controlled by those in power. The only independent view of the matter as yet available is that of the *Temps* (Paris). This paper thinks England and Germany will yet "make up":

"In the face of the present interchange of amenities it may well be asked if the relations between Great Britain and Germany are to become hopeless for all time. It would be great self-deception to suppose so. It would betray ignorance of history. . . . England and Germany always end by getting reconciled on somebody else's back."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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THE COLONIAL CONFERENCE FIZZLE.

THE conference of British colonial premiers ended in what theatrical people call a frost. A dull thud was audible throughout Great Britain, Ireland, and the British dominions beyond the seas. It seems that the great principle of leaving to every man the payment of his own expenses did not commend itself to the colonial conference as cordially as it did on another great occasion to the Pickwick Club. Patriotism the colonies have. Money they have not—for imperial purposes. The British dominions beyond the seas have therefore exchanged the policy of Joseph Chamberlain for that of Wilkins Micawber. The London *Times* thinks something is bound to turn up. To quote its own words:

SAME THING.

J. BULL: "Don't you want to look on, Wilfy?"
SIR WILFRID LAURIER: "No, thanks, but any time you want a lift, just holler."
—*The Evening Telegram* (Toronto).

"Due provision will be made for carrying on the work in the future. What the colonial premiers learn about the needs and conditions of other colonies than their own and of the mother country itself they will in turn have to impart to their own people. As the educational process goes on they again will be enabled to offer closer approximations to a common policy than are in their power at present. Other conferences will appropriately follow the present one at such intervals as the collective opinion may judge fitting; and by judiciously directing events which it would be mischievous to force they will draw ever more close the bonds of empire."

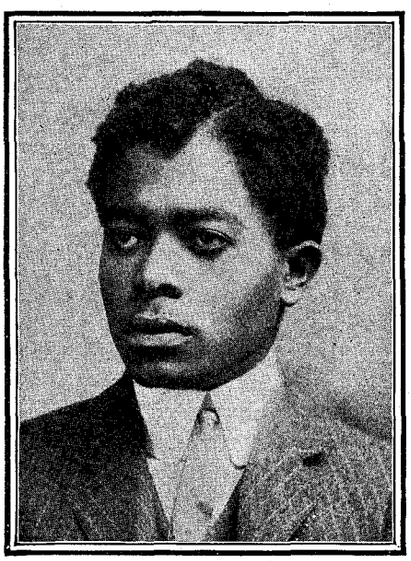
The Australian Premier has a political crisis waiting for him when he gets home, owing to the tariff situation in the Commonwealth senate. The fall of the ministry of Sir Edmund Barton is even predicted. That kept his mind off things in London. The Canadian Premier wants "free trade all around," but he must do without it. Mr. Seddon, the New Zealand Premier, is discounted by the uproarious character of his optimism. Writing on "The Colonies After the Conference," Calchas says in *The Fortnightly Review* (London):

"The great benefit of the meeting between Mr. Chamberlain and the colonial premiers is that it has restored us all to a sense of proportion. We have realized that the chief matters of interest in the history of the conference will be the things that it will not do. It will not bring the moral federation, which we already possess, perceptibly nearer to formal federation, and is, indeed, more likely than not to leave us with a weaker sense of the paramount importance of coming to certain definite arrangements than existed before. It will not result in any fiscal understanding in the remotest degree resembling a Zollverein. It will not even result in an agreement by the colonies to contribute to the cost of the navy in proportion to the number of their inhabitants or to the value of their commerce. For all of these decisions there are many and weighty, tho in the last case not wholly conclusive, reasons. But they throw Great Britain back upon the conviction, which indeed must be her strength, that for all the immediate and proximate purposes of practical statesmanship, the preservation of the empire must depend almost as much as hitherto upon the extent of her own sacrifices, and the preservation of her trade upon the vigor of her own enterprise. In other words, the colonies, in the case of any crisis in the relations of the great Powers which could threaten their safety—and from such a contingency in one shape or another none among them can be absolutely secure—must look to England for their defense, and England must look to nothing but her efforts for her own. And until the colonies at a day far hence are great enough to bear an equal or nearly equal share of the cost of sea-power, this unpalatable truth will continue to be truth whether palatable or not."

THE BOY SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR.

ALI BEN HAMUD, officially to be known as Seyyid Ali, has been proclaimed Sultan of Zanzibar, under British protection with Prime Minister Rogers as regent until the youthful African is twenty-one. The dominions of the new Sultan, who succeeds his lately deceased father, comprise the islands of Zanzibar (625 square miles), Pemba (360 square miles), Mafia (200 square miles), and Lamu (200 square miles). The present British protectorate dates from 1890, and the Prime Minister is always English. The dominions of the new Sultan form part of British East Africa. *The Standard* (London) says:

"Ali ben Hamud will have learned at Jibutil of the death of his father, and of his succession to the sultanate. He was traveling home in the company of General Raikes, commander-in-chief of the Zanzibar forces, and of Mr. Basil Cave, the British agent and consul in the island. As Sir Charles Eliot, his Majesty's commissioner and consul-general in East Africa, is on his way home on leave, it will thus be seen that the principal British authorities are absent from the scene, and that in that respect the death of the Sultan occurred at an inconvenient moment. But Mr. Rogers, who succeeded the late Sir Lloyd Mathews as prime minister of the Zanzibar Government, was at his post, and the duties of agent and consul are in the hands of the vice-consul, Mr. Kestell Cornish. . . . There seems to be no cause for apprehending disturbances, German intrigues against British influence having ceased with the abandonment of extra-territoriality under the Samoan treaty, and the Germans being responsible for Khaled, the unsuccessful claimant to the throne at the time of the death of Hamid ben Thwain."



ALI BEN HAMUD,
The new Sultan of Zanzibar.

Altho but seventeen, the boy Sultan has already married his cousin, a princess of the royal house, who is not yet twelve. He was educated in England. It is admitted in Germany that the course of events in Zanzibar strengthens Great Britain in East Africa. The *Tag* even suggests, in an article by Baron von Zedlitz, that German East Africa should be surrendered to Great Britain for a consideration. The London *Times*, which loses no opportunity of exposing German intrigues against Great Britain, improves the occasion to remark:

"The death of [the late] Sultan Hamud of Zanzibar recalls the

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protection accorded by the German Government to his uncle, Said Khalid, after the attempt of the latter to seize the throne in August, 1896, and also one of the most edifying revelations contained in the late Dr. Moritz Busch's book on Bismarck. In June, 1885, Lothar Bucher, Bismarck's right-hand man, complained to Dr. Busch of what he called the gross ineptitude of Gerhard Rohlfs in his mission to Zanzibar, where he spoilt 'the trap cleverly prepared for Sultan Bargash.' Bargash had a sister who was married to a Hamburg merchant and was then living in Germany. The Sultan had robbed her of her inheritance and that was to be the starting-point of the scheme. 'She was to go out to Zanzibar and press her claim and an accident might possibly occur to the lady—her brother might have her strangled. 'But Rohlfs, instead of going out quietly by way of the Red Sea, induced the Prince to let him travel via London and the Cape. 'At Cape Town he talked imprudently about his mission . . . so that the English got wind of the matter and were able to take their measures accordingly.' In the course of conversation after dinner at Friedrichsruhe on March 18, 1891, Prince Bismarck disapproved of Count von Caprivi's East African policy, and observed, 'Zanzibar ought not to have been left to the English. It would have been better to maintain the old arrangement. We could then have had it at some other time when England required our good offices against France or Russia.' "

German newspapers are paying little attention to Zanzibar, but as regards the London *Times's* revelation concerning Bismarck, the *Hamburger Nachrichten* says the English newspaper is ill-natured and prejudiced. The actions and words of Bismarck, we are told, have nothing to do with affairs of immediate moment.

SIR MICHAEL HICKS-BEACH.

He has great respect for the new British Premier, but won't stay in the Cabinet.

POINTS OF VIEW.

ROOSEVELT AND THE BOERS.—The sympathies of Theodore Roosevelt were wholly with the Boers, according to P. J. van Loeben Sels in the Dutch review *Jids*. Therefore, the Boers made a sad blunder in not cultivating American sympathy more systematically.

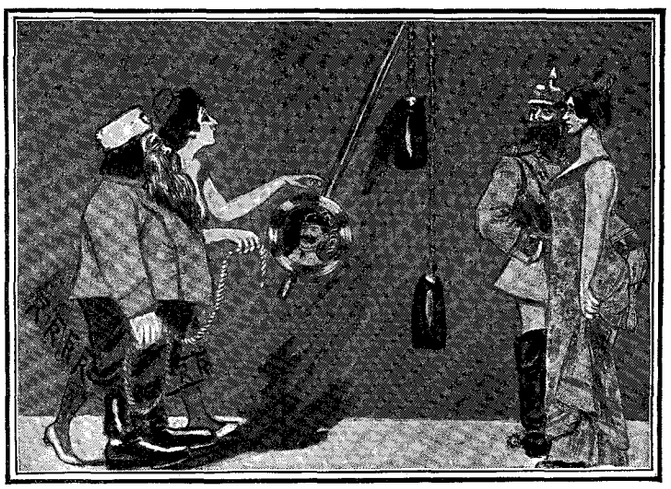
REPUBLICANISM IN SPAIN.—The movement headed by Señor Canalejas, looking toward internal reforms, is becoming republican in tone. The *País* (Madrid and Paris) supports it and urges the Spanish agitation to join the republicans outright.

POLICE ABUSES IN GERMANY.—The brutality and evil deeds of the German police have long been a matter of complaint, declares the *Frankfurter Zeitung*. The matter has been brought up in the Reichstag more than once, but nothing has been done to reform an evil "which seems without remedy notwithstanding the agitation in the press."

POOR SIR MICHAEL HICKS-BEACH!—This English statesman is an object of commiseration to Sir Wemyss Reid, who says in his monthly article in *The Nineteenth Century and After* (London): "One can not but feel sorry for Sir Michael Hicks-Beach. It is his misfortune, not his fault, that he should have had to provide the necessary means in the worst financial year known to this generation. No budget that he could possibly have brought forward would, in existing circumstances, have been popular. Unluckily he seemed to have gone out of his way to introduce new taxes and impositions which were certain to be specially distasteful to the public. His treatment of the income tax left the majority of the people who have to pay it in a state of sullen discontent, tho they made no open demonstration of their displeasure. The additional penny duty upon checks was, however, a proposal which at once aroused the strong hostility of the commercial and banking worlds. It is impossible to aquit Sir Michael of having made this proposal without due thought and inquiry. Apparently he held the old-fashioned superstition about checks, the superstition which prevailed when, as a young man, he first opened a banking account. Checks were seldom in the old days drawn for a smaller sum than five pounds. This was, indeed, the minimum fixed by the great London banks. Sir Michael seemed to have supposed that it was the rule still. He was not alone in his ignorance."

BEARISH.

ENGLAND AND JAPAN (to Korea): "Now we'll equip you with gun and sword, but don't use them till we give you leave."
RUSSIAN BEAR (behind the gate): "He'd better take French leave, for I shall." —*De Amsterdammer Weekblad voor Nederland.*



PENDULUM ITALY.

AUSTRIA (to Germany): "Russia and France want to keep the pendulum on their side—stop them!" —*Ulk* (Berlin).

THE EUROPEAN CONCEIT CARICATURED.

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Secured by Small Monthly Payments

There is nothing speculative about crude rubber. It can be sold every day in the year, in every market in the world and at a stable price that has been steadily advancing for many years. For a quarter of a century the world's supply of crude rubber has always been spoken for months before it has reached the civilized market. It can be gathered every day in the year irrespective of weather or season. The ignorant and improvident natives who gather it to-day almost invariably "tap to death" the tree that brings them their golden harvest, and in the virgin jungle no white man can live to guide and oversee them. Hence, the price has doubled in ten years, and the question of the world's supply of rubber for the future becomes of vast moment.

We are changing the production of Crude Rubber from the primitive and destructive method heretofore employed, to the most scientific and economic plan known to modern forestry. No industry ever underwent so radical a development as we are now engaged in without making immensely wealthy those who accomplished the change. Here is a safe, conservative, and permanent investment in an industry new enough to be immensely profitable, yet old enough to have lost all element of risk.

We have 6,175 acres of land in the State of Chiapas, the most fertile soil in Mexico, and we are developing this land into a commercial rubber orchard under the most successful conditions and plans known to scientific forestry. We are selling shares in this plantation, each representing an undivided interest equivalent to an acre of land.

Each acre as soon as it is sold is cleared and planted to 600 rubber trees; 400 of these are tapped to death before maturity, leaving at the end of the development period, 200 trees, the normal number per acre for permanent yield. The advantage of this method is that, by beginning the tapping thus early, dividends begin also in the same year.

Any one can own such shares, or acres, by paying for them in small monthly instalments. Supposing you buy only five shares, or acres. You pay $20 a month for 12 months, then $10 to $25 a month for a limited period, until you have paid the full price of the shares in the present series—$252 each; but during the period of these payments, you will have received dividends amounting to $210 per share; hence, the actual cost of your shares, or acres, is only $42 each, and you own real estate then worth at least $2,500, and from the maturity period onward as long as you live, your five acres, or shares, will yield you a yearly income of $1,200. This is a most conservative estimate (based on Government reports of the United States and Great Britain, the most reliable sources of information in the world), for 200 trees per acre, and figuring them as yielding each only two pounds of crude rubber per year, a total of 400 pounds at 60 cents net per pound. Of course if you buy 10 shares, your income would be $2,400 yearly, or better still 25 shares, which will yield $6,000 a year.

Five acres, or shares, in our Rubber Orchard planted to 1,000 Rubber trees will at maturity yield you a sure and certain income of $100 a month for more years than you can possibly live. Your dividends average 25 per cent. during the period of small monthly payments.

Every possible safeguard surrounds this investment. The State Street Trust Co., of Boston, acts as trustee for the shareholders throughout. It holds the title to the property. It holds the money paid in for shares and this money can only be drawn out upon evidence that the property is being developed as agreed with you. You are fully protected against loss in case of lapse of payments, or in case of death. You are granted a suspension of payments for 90 days, at any time you wish. We agree to loan you money on your shares. In fact, if there is any safeguard you desire you have only to ask for it.

Crude Rubber is to-day worth twice as much as it was a few years ago, and for twenty-five years the supply has not equalled the demand. Every industry, every branch of science is daily finding new uses for which it is adapted, You cannot imagine a substitute for it.

RUBBER! Indispensable as wheat or cotton, or coal. American manufacturers alone consume annually sixty million pounds of crude rubber, worth at least forty million dollars. Yet the supply falls short of the demand. The immediate manufacture of the Pacific cable would consume the entire available supply of rubber in the United States to-day.

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Our Shares are selling at $12 above par right now, and are selling fast. Only three hundred *remain in the present series. When these are sold the price advances $12 more per share.* This means quick action.

Mutual Rubber Production Co.,

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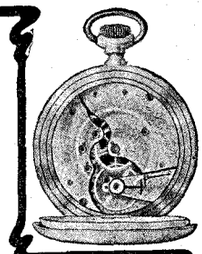
made in an independent factory, by reliable workmen. We can, therefore, guarantee with perfect confidence, every part of the



Accurate-to-the-Second

Dueber-Hampden Watch,

for we make **every part** of our Watch—works, case, and all. Every other manufacturer must get some portions of their watches outside and depend on the honesty of others for the reliability of their watch.

FOR SALE BY DEALERS.

Write for our book "Fraudulent Watches." Sent free with catalogue.

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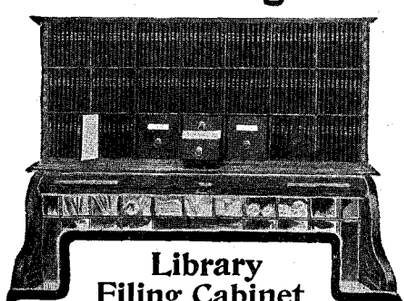

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CURRENT POETRY.

The Centenary of Alexandre Dumas.

By ALGERNON CHARLES SWINBURNE.

Sound of trumpets blowing down the merriest winds of morn,
Flash of hurtless lightnings, laugh of thunders loud and glad,
Here should hail the summer day whereon a light was born
Whence the sun grew brighter, seeing the world less dark and sad.
Man of men by right divine of boyhood everlasting,
France incarnate, France immortal in her deathless boy,
Brighter birthday never shone than thine on earth, forecasting
More of strenuous mirth in manhood, more of manful joy.

Child of warriors, friend of warriors, Garibaldi's friend,
Even thy name is as the splendor of a sun-bright sword:
While the boy's heart beats in man, thy fame shall find not end:
Time and dark oblivion bow before thee as their lord.
Youth acclaims thee gladdest of the gods that gild his days:
Age gives thanks for thee, and death lacks heart to quench thy praise.

—In August *The Nineteenth Century and After.*

Passion's Harvest.

By WILFRID WILSON GIBSON.

Love, with what eager hands we flung the grain,
Gray-gleaming showers above the good red earth!
Through all the Spring of sun and flashing rain
That glittered o'er the green awaking plain,
Where myriad, feathered shoots sprang swift to birth,
We dreamed of harvest joy and garnered mirth.

But passionate Summer came with thirsty mouth
And drank the cool sweet life-blood of the soil;
Yea! flame-winged summer, blazing from the South,
Burned all the teeming lands to withered drought,
And shriveled the green promise of our toil;
In vain all dark November's plowing moil;

In vain the seed-time, and the light hopes flung
In dove-gray showers upon the morning air,
With Love's fresh laughter when the year was young;
In vain the green, dark-cleaving joys that sprung;
Only for us the harvest of despair
Where, ridge on ridge, the barren poppies flare!

—In London *Outlook:*

Over the Brink.

By EDITH M. THOMAS.

I shuddered when but now, again, I thought
(As oft before, till I no more could think)
Of all the myriads passed beyond Time's brink,
No longer to be found—scarce longer sought—
Since they who for their loss with grief were fraught
So soon, themselves, of Lethe's wave did drink,
And out of mortal ken forever sink—
Vanished alike in the abysmal Nought!

Why did I shudder? 'Tis an ancient tale.
They mused on this in Tyre, in Nineveh,
And the Pelasgic Cities longer gone.
'Tis no strange theme. Why did I shudder?—Ah!
Methought I felt the ground beneath us fail—
As toward that Gulf of Silence we were drawn!

—In August *Scribner's Magazine.*

Heart Husbandry.

By IDA WHIPPLE BENHAM.

I planted scorn: it died in the garden mold.
I planted love: it bore a flower of gold.
I planted doubt: it withered, lacking root.
I planted faith: it ripened precious fruit.

—In August *Lippincott's Magazine.*

The Best Fire-escape

is precaution against fire. Dumping hot ashes into rickety cans or barrels is a menace to safety.

Witt's Corrugated Can is fire-proof. Made of galvanized steel. Close fitting lid prevents wind scattering ashes. Safest, strongest, best ash and garbage can made.

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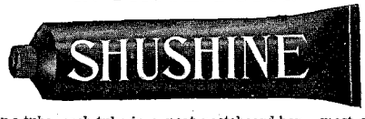

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Coming Events.

September 2-5.—Convention of the American Society of Professors of Dancing at New York City.

September 8.—Convention of the Elastic Goring Weavers' Association of the United States at Brockton, Mass.

American Pharmaceutical convention at Philadelphia.

Convention of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers at Salt Lake City.

September 8-13.—Convention of the National Operative Plasterers' Association at Milwaukee, Wis.

September 9-11.—Convention of the United Master Bakers' Association of America at Cincinnati, O.

September 10.—Convention of the National Loomfixers' Association of America at Woonsocket, R. I.

September 10-12.—Convention of the Old Time Telegraphers' and United States Military Telegraph Corps at Salt Lake City.

September 11-12.—Convention of the National Firemen's Association at Detroit, Mich.

Current Events.

Foreign.

SOUTH AMERICA.

August 19.—The Colombian Government tries to make an English steamer transport troops. The owners enter protest, and a British cruiser is sent to the scene.

August 20.—Reinforcements are about to be sent to the Colombian Government troops on the Isthmus of Panama. The situation is serious.

August 21.—Three thousand Colombian troops are sent to defend the Isthmus of Panama.

Matters in Venezuela have become so settled that two of the United States cruisers are ordered north.

August 24.—Colombian rebels menace Colon and Panama, and the situation on the isthmus is grave.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

August 19.—Boer generals leave London to visit ex-Presidents Kruger and Steyn.

The Shah of Persia arrives in London.

Turkey's non-fulfilment of her promises to America causes strained relations between the two countries.

August 20.—Emperor William changes the location of the army maneuvres from Posen to Prussia as a snub to the Poles.

Queen Wilhelmina of Holland invites Generals Botha, De Wet, and Delarey to visit her.

The German budget for the year shows a deficit of $12,125,000.

August 21.—The Germans in Posen, Prussian Poland, decide to celebrate Kaiser Day.

The White Star liner *Cedric*, the largest liner afloat, is launched in Belfast.

August 22.—The Sultan of Turkey assures the United States Minister at Constantinople that the pending claims of the United States will be satisfied.

August 23.—The Chinese government issues an edict for punishment of assassins of two missionaries.

Domestic.

August 18.—Clash between miners and deputies at Nesquehoning, Pa., results in the killing of Edward Sharp, a striker. General Gobin is asked to send troops.

August 19.—Charles M. Schwab, president of the United States Steel Corporation, denies the reports of his serious illness, and says he will not resign.

August 20.—The naval war game, in which two portions of the North Atlantic squadron are pitted against each other, begins off Rockport, Mass.

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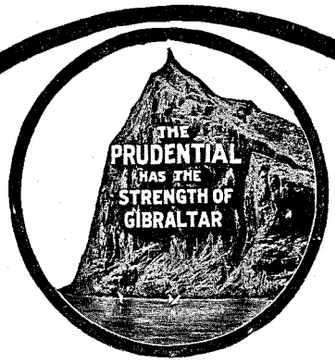

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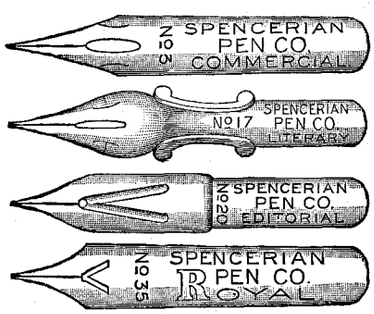

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Ships Daily Gold and Silver Ore.

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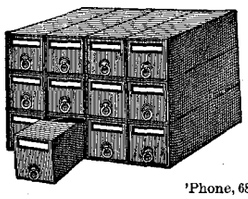
Pabst Bldg. MILWAUKEE, WIS.



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And Have it Guaranteed to Look Better, Wear Longer and Cost Less Than the Best White Lead Paints.

Never Fades, Cracks, Chalks, Peels or Blisters, and is Not Affected by Gases.

Fifty Sample Colors Prepaid to Any Address Absolutely Free.

The cost of painting the house and barn, outbuildings and fences is a heavy burden. Cheap paints soon fade, peel or scale off and white lead and oil costs so much and has to be replaced so often that it is a constant expense to keep the bright, clean appearance so desirable in the cosy cottage home or

The Waldorf-Astoria, New York City, one of the Most Magnificent Hotels in the World Has used Tons and Tons of the World-Famous Carrara Paint.

the elegant mansion. To meet the needs of the small purse and at the same time give the rich, lasting, protecting effect of a first-class paint caused the manufacture of Carrara Paint, and it is the best paint for house, barn or fence; for interior or exterior work it has no equal. It is smoother, covers more surface, brightens and preserves colors, is used on wood, iron, tin, brick, stone or tile and never cracks, peels, blisters or chalks; it does not fade; it outlasts the best white lead or any mixed paint and it covers so much more surface to the gallon that it is cheaper in the first cost than most cheap paints. The following are a few of the large users of Carrara Paint:

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From railroad box car to elegantly furnished general offices of the great railways; from race track fences and stables to fancy club house; from plain brick walls and stone fences to tin roofs and interior finish of stately hotels; from country barn or hay shed or cheap outbuilding to farm residence, suburban home or luxurious residence, Carrara is used because it lasts longer, never fades, never cracks, never blisters, never peels, covers more surface than the highest priced paints and costs less than the cheap mixed paints that injure instead of protect. There is but one Carrara. It is made by the Carrara Paint Agency. General offices, 518 Carrara Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio, and anyone having a house to paint should send for 50 sample colors, free, of this great paint that has stood the most rigid tests for 25 years, and bear in mind that it is the only paint ever manufactured that is backed by a positive guarantee in every case. Write to-day and save half your paint bills in the future.

Ex-Secretary of War Russell A. Alger is believed to be seeking the senatorship left vacant by the death of Senator MacMillan.

August 21.—The Doherty brothers win the tennis championship in doubles at Newport.

August 22.—President Roosevelt visits Hartford, Conn., and makes a speech referring to the Philippines and their government.

August 23.—In the official trial of the battle-ship *Maine*, the vessel makes a speed exceeding eighteen knots.

President Roosevelt makes a speech at Providence in which he discusses the trusts.

August 24.—In the naval maneuvres, Admiral Higginson captures Commander Pillsbury's squadron near Misery Island, off Manchester, Mass.

AMERICAN DEPENDENCIES.

August 18.—*Philippines:* Filipinos on Mindanao Island attack Americans. General Chaffee urges another aggressive campaign on the island and is ordered to go ahead.

August 19.—The sultan of Mindanao issues a note of defiance to Americans.

August 24.—Governor Taft resumes his official duties in the Philippines.

CHESS.

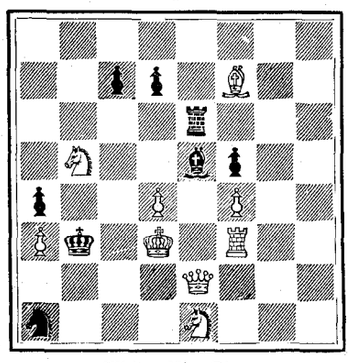
[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

THE LITERARY DIGEST FIRST PROBLEM TOURNEY

Problem 715.

XXXIII. MOTTO: "O, reform it all together."

Black—Eight Pieces.



White—Nine Pieces.

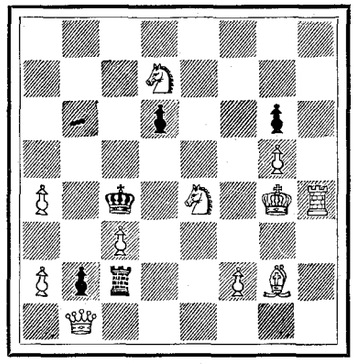
8; 2 p p 1 B 2; 4 r 3; 1 S 2 b p 2; p 2 P 1 P 2; P k 1 K 1 R 2; 4 Q 3; s 3 S 3.

White mates in two moves.

Problem 716.

XXXIV. MOTTO: "Tableau."

Black—Five Pieces.



White—Eleven Pieces.

8; 3 S 4; 3 p 2 p 1; 6 P 1; P 1 k 1 S 1 K R; 2 P 5; P p r 2 P B 1; 1 Q 6.

White mates in two moves.

SHOULD READ

"SEXOLOGY"

by Prof. William H. Walling, A. M., M. D., Professor Gynecology Eastern College; late Professor, Wills' Hospital; Professor, Medico-Chirurgical Hospital and College, Philadelphia.

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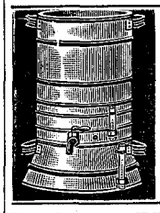

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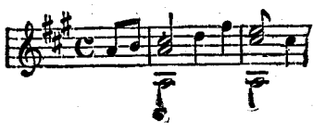

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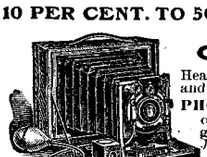

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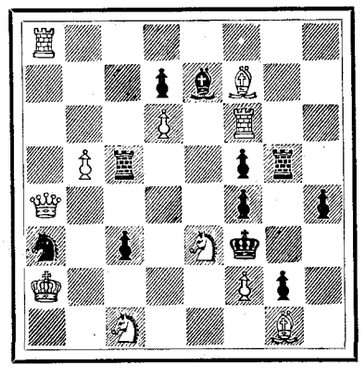
Problem 717.

XXXV. MOTTO: "Your move, sir!"

Black—Eleven Pieces.



White—Eleven Pieces.

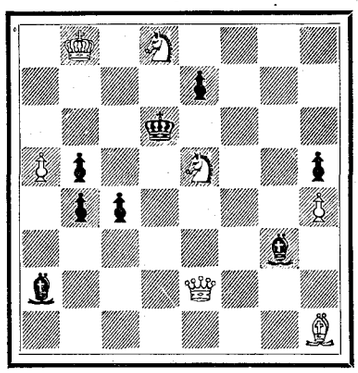
R 7; 3 p b B 2; 3 P 1 R 2; 1 P r 2 p r 1; Q 4 p 1 p; s 1 p 1 S k 2; K 4 P p 1; 2 S 3 B 1.

White mates in three moves.

Problem 718.

XXXVI. MOTTO: "Honi soit qui mal y pense."

Black—Eight Pieces.



White—Seven Pieces.

1 K 1 S 4; 4 p 3; 3 k 4; P p 2 S 2 p; 1 p p 4 P; 6 b 1; b 3 Q 3; 7 B.

White mates in three moves.

Solution of Tourney Problems.

No. 703. XXI.: R—R 7.

No. 705. XXII.: Q—Q R sq.

No. 705. XXIII.

Author's key: Q—R sq. Two other keys: R—K 3, and R—B 4.

No. 706. XXIV.

1. K—Kt 8 / K x P	2. Q x P / K x P (must)	3. Q—Q Kt 7, mate
1. ..... / K—Kt sq	2. Q x P / K any	3. Q mates
1. ..... / P—R 3	2. Q—B 8 / K x P	3. Q—Q Kt 8, mate

Solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. B., Bethlehem, Pa.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; the Rev. G. Dobbs, New Orleans; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; H. W. Barry, Boston; A. C. White, New York City; K Kentino, New York City; D. S. Taylor, Hyde Park, Mass.; J. C. J. Wainwright, Somerville, Mass.; W. J. Ferris, Chester, Pa.; T Hilgers, Union Hill, N. J.; Dr.

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In reference to 706, solvers who sent P—R 6 will discover that a stalemate ensues:

1. P—R 6 / K x P 2. Q—Q 7 / Stalemate

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